

LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES

BOARD MEETING

JUNE 2, 1994

**JOHN F. "JEFF" SCHNEIDER
CHAIRMAN**

BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA

The following constitute minutes of the Commission Meeting
and are not a verbatim transcript of the proceedings.

Tapes of the meetings are kept at the
Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries

2000 Quail Drive

Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70808

For more information call (504) 765-2806

AGENDA
LOUISIANA WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES COMMISSION
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA
JUNE 2, 1994

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MINUTES OF THE MEETING
OF
LOUISIANA WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES COMMISSION

Thursday, June 2, 1994

Chairman Jeff Schneider presiding.

Bert Jones
Peter Vujnovich
Jerald Hanchey
Joseph B. Cormier
Tee John Mialjevich

Commissioner Perry Gisclair was absent from the meeting.

Secretary Joe L. Herring was also present.

Chairman Schneider called for a motion for approval of the **May 5, 1994, Commission Minutes**. A motion for approval was made by Commissioner Vujnovich and seconded by Commissioner Cormier. The motion passed unanimously.

Natural Registry Land Program - Recognition of International Paper Company began with Mr. Latimore Smith announcing a tract of land was to be enrolled into the Louisiana Natural Area's Registry Program. Also, the recognition of International Paper Company for cooperating with the land known as Ivy's Bluff. Ivy's Bluff is 213 acres, consists of mixed hardwood pine forest and lies in the flood plain adjacent to the Tickfaw River. The land is significant to the Department because it is an old forest and has an extremely high natural quality. The Natural Registry Land Program is a cooperative project between the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries and Nature Conservancy of Louisiana. Mr. Smith then introduced the State Director of Nature Conservancy, Ms. Nancy Jo Craig. Ms. Craig thanked both the Department and the Commission for working with them on this Program. She also thanked Mr. Walter Dennis of International Paper Company for showing great leadership in stewardship conservation. Ms. Craig expressed her interest in working on future projects with International Paper. Secretary Herring complimented and thanked Mr. Dennis and International Paper Company for the many years of cooperation with Louisiana and throughout the United States. Ms. Craig read and then presented a plaque to Mr. Dennis.

The **April Aircraft Report** was presented by Mr. Corky Perret. This report showed four pilots flew in excess of 100 hours for the month, along with the breakdown for the different planes, the estimated cost, the actual cost and the Commission's method. The reason for zero hours on the Commander was due to the replacement of engines explained Mr. Perret. Chairman Schneider asked if the

Force developed a report and how big was the industry? Commissioner Mialjevich asked what was the definition of "collected". Commissioner Jones made a motion to accept the Notice of Intent and was seconded by Commissioner Cormier. The motion passed with no opposition. Commissioner Jones asked Mr. Tarver where could he obtain a copy of the book he referred to in his discussion.

(The full text of the Notice of Intent is made a part of the record.)

NOTICE OF INTENT

Department of Wildlife and Fisheries Wildlife and Fisheries Commission

The Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries does hereby give notice of its intent to establish regulations which govern the collection, captive maintenance, research and management of native species of reptiles and amphibians. The reptile and amphibian industry of Louisiana represents a sustainable and renewable resource, valuable to the economy providing income to approximately 321 collectors and 29 wholesale/retail dealers. The reptile and amphibian harvest program is in keeping with wise wildlife management techniques based upon scientific research.

The Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission does hereby authorize and delegate to the Secretary of the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, the authority to take any and all necessary steps on behalf of the Commission to promulgate and effectuate this Notice of Intent and the final rule, including but not limited to filing of the Fiscal and Economic Impact Statements, the filing of the Notice of Intent and preparation of reports and correspondence to other agencies of government.

Title 76

WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES

Part XV. Reptiles and Amphibians

Chapter 1. Guidelines

§101. Recreational and Commercial Harvests; Prohibitions

A. Purpose

These regulations are to govern the collection, captive maintenance, research and management of native and certain exotic species of reptiles and amphibians. Consistent with the constitutional authority and legislative mandates, the Louisiana

over or moved, but they must be replaced in their original position upon completion of the collector's inspection.

3. Any trap or other device designed to capture reptiles or amphibians, which remains in the field unattended, must bear a tag with the name, address, and license number of the collector. All such devices must be checked every 24 hours or they must be rendered unworkable during periods of nonuse.

E. Restraint and Handling

1. General Principles - The decision to use physical or chemical restraint of wild amphibians or reptiles should be based upon knowledge of behavior of the animals, and availability of facilities. Collectors and dealers should determine and use the least amount of restraint necessary to do the job in a humane manner. Because amphibians or reptiles, especially venomous species (including those with toxic skin secretions), may be capable of inflicting serious injury either on themselves or those handling them, some form of restraint often is prudent. Species should not be confined with other species (other than food prey) that they may injure. The well-being of the captive animal is of paramount importance; improper restraint, especially of frightened animals, can lead to major physiological disturbances that can result in deleterious or even fatal consequences.

2. Animals are best handled quietly and with the minimum personnel necessary. Darkened conditions tend to alleviate stress and quiet the animals and are recommended whenever appropriate. When handling large reptiles, netting or maneuvering or dropping them into a bag via hook, tongs, etc., is preferable inasmuch as they may suffer disproportionately great damage while struggling.

F. Housing and Maintenance

1. Normal field maintenance should incorporate, as far as possible, those aspects of natural habitat deemed important to the survival and well-being of the animal. Adequacy of maintenance can be judged, relative to the natural environment, by monitoring a combination of factors such as changes in growth and weight, survival rates, breeding success, activity levels, general behavior, and appearance. Consideration should be given to providing an environment that includes features such as natural materials, refuges, perches, and water baths. Natural foods should be duplicated as closely as possible, as should natural light, moisture, and temperature conditions unless alterations of these are factors under investigation.

2. Frequency of cage cleaning should represent a compromise between the level of cleanliness necessary to prevent

ii. Recreational take - no size limit

(a) Basic recreational fishing license required as provided in 56:632.1.

iii. Reptile and Amphibian Wholesale/Retail Dealer's License required as provided in 56:632.5.

(a) Mandatory records include weights and carapace length measurements recorded by Reptile and Amphibian Wholesale/Retail Dealer at the time of purchase; to be available for Department inspection upon demand.

(b) Size restriction and measuring equipment effective for a three year period (January 1, 1995 - December 31, 1998); following that period an evaluation of size limit shall be evaluated by the Department.

b. Possession Limit

i. Recreational take - four per day per person.

ii. Commercial take - no limit on numbers taken.

H. Green Anole Rule

1. It shall be illegal to sell or purchase any Green Anole (Anolis carolinensis) with a snout-vent length of less than one and three quarters inches or an overall length of less than five inches with the tail intact.

I. Checklist of native or established amphibians and reptiles of Louisiana as listed by Dundee and Rossman, 1989, The Amphibians and Reptiles of Louisiana, LSU Press.

1. Salamanders

Spotted Salamander (Ambystoma maculatum)
Marbled Salamander (Ambystoma opacum)
Mole Salamander (Ambystoma talpoideum)
Small-mouthed Salamander (Ambystoma texanum)
Eastern Tiger Salamander (Ambystoma tigrinum
tigrinum)
Two-toed Amphiuma (Amphiuma means)
Three-toed Amphiuma (Amphiuma tridactylum)
Spotty Dusky Salamander (Desmognathus fuscus
conanti)
Southern Dusky Salamander (Desmognathus auriculatus)
Southern Two-lined Salamander (Eurycea cirrigera)

Southern Leopard Frog (Rana sphenoccephala)

3. Turtles

serpentina) Common Snapping Turtle (Chelydra serpentina)

Alligator Snapping Turtle (Macroclemys temminckii)
Southern Painted Turtle (Chrysemys picta dorsalis)
reticularia) Eastern Chicken Turtle (Deirochelys reticularia)

miaria) Western Chicken Turtle (Deirochelys reticularia)

Mississippi Map Turtle (Graptemys kohnii)
Ringed Map Turtle (Graptemys oculifera)
ouachitensis) Ouachita Map Turtle (Graptemys pseudogeographica)

sabinensis) Sabine Map Turtle (Graptemys pseudogeographica)

Alabama Map Turtle (Graptemys pulchra)
terrapin pileata) Mississippi Diamondback Terrapin (Malaclemys)

River Cooter (Pseudemys concinna complex)
Florida Cooter (Pseudemys floridana complex)
Gulf Coast Box Turtle (Terrapene carolina major)
Three-toed Box Turtle (Terrapene carolina triunguis)
Ornate Box Turtle (Terrapene ornata ornata)
Red-eared Slider (Trachemys scripta elegans)
hippocrepis) Mississippi Mud Turtle (Kinosternon subrubrum)

Razor-backed Musk Turtle (Sternotherus carinatus)
peltifer) Stripe-necked Musk Turtle (Sternotherus minor)

Stinkpot (Sternotherus odoratus)
Gopher Tortoise (Gopherus polyphemus)
Midland Smooth Softshell (Apalone mutica mutica)
Gulf Coast Smooth Softshell (Apalone mutica calvata)
aspera) Gulf Coast Spiny Softshell (Apalone spinifera)

Pallid Spiny Softshell (Apalone spinifera pallida)

4. Lizards

longicaudus) Eastern Slender Glass Lizard (Ophisaurus attenuatus)

attenuatus) Western Slender Glass Lizard (Ophisaurus attenuatus)

Eastern Glass Lizard (Ophisaurus ventralis)
Mediterranean Gecko (Hemidactylus turcicus turcicus)
established exotic

Green Anole (Anolis carolinensis)
undulatus) Southern Fence Lizard (Sceloporus undulatus)

ruthveni) Midland Water Snake (Nerodia sipedon pleuralis)
 Rough Green Snake (Opheodrys aestivus)
 Black Pine Snake (Pituophis melanoleucus lodingi)
 Louisiana Pine Snake (Pituophis melanoleucus)
sinicola) Graham's Crayfish Snake (Regina grahamii)
 Delta Glossy Crayfish Snake (Regina rigida deltae)
 Western Glossy Crayfish Snake (Regina rigida)
obscura) Pine Woods Snake (Rhadinaea flavilata)
 Marsh Brown Snake (Storeria dekayi limnetes)
 Texas Brown Snake (Storeria dekayi texana)
 Midland Brown Snake (Storeria dekayi wrightorum)
 Florida Red-bellied Snake (Storeria occipitomaculata)
orarius) Southeastern Crowned Snake (Tantilla coronata)
 Flat-headed Snake (Tantilla gracilis)
 Western Ribbon Snake (Thamnophis proximus proximus)
 Gulf Coast Ribbon Snake (Thamnophis proximus)
elegans) Eastern Ribbon Snake (Thamnophis sauritus sauritus)
 Eastern Garter Snake (Thamnophis sirtalis sirtalis)
 Rough Earth Snake (Virginia striatula)
 Western Smooth Earth Snake (Virginia valeriae)
contortrix) Eastern Coral Snake (Micrurus fulvius fulvius)
 Texas Coral Snake (Micrurus fulvius tenere)
 Southern Copperhead (Agkistrodon contortrix)
leucostoma) Western Cottonmouth (Agkistrodon piscivorus)
adamanteus) Eastern Diamondback Rattlesnake (Crotalus)
atricaudatus) Canebrake Rattlesnake (Crotalus horridus)
streckeri) Western Pygmy Rattlesnake (Sistrurus miliarius)

6. Alligator

American Alligator (Alligator mississippiensis)

J. Restricted Amphibians and Reptiles

1. The species listed below are deemed to be especially sensitive to overcollection in the state of Louisiana because of low population levels and/or limited ranges (according to Dundee and Rossman, 1989, The Amphibians and Reptiles of Louisiana, LSU Press, and any pertinent subsequent scientific literature). Collection of these species from the wild in Louisiana for commercial or personal purposes is hereby prohibited. Scientific

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, Wildlife and Fisheries Commission, LR 20: .

The regulations governing the reptile and amphibian harvest program may be viewed at the Wildlife and Fisheries Headquarters, 2000 Quail Drive, Baton Rouge, LA, phone (504)765-2811.

Interested persons may submit written comments on the proposed regulations until 4:30 p.m., Tuesday, August 2, 1994 to Johnnie W. Tarver, La. Dept. of Wildlife and Fisheries, Box 98000, Baton Rouge, LA 70898-9000.

John F. "Jeff" Schneider
Chairman

Commissioner Jones began the **Shell Dredging Lease Bid Package, Central Coast** item, stating the Minerals Committee of the Commission has met, discussed and reviewed the lease. The Committee then presented a resolution that would keep the same per cubic yard and minimum royalty. At this point, Commissioner Jones read the resolution. Commissioner Mialjevich asked if the Commission was setting the minimum selling price? Mr. Don Puckett stated they were setting a figure upon which the royalty received was based. Commissioner Mialjevich then asked what would happen if the selling price was less than the bidding price and what would happen if no one bid? Chairman Schneider asked Commissioner Jones if he was making a motion to pass the resolution? Commissioner Jones answered yes. His motion was seconded by Commissioner Mialjevich and passed with no opposition.

(The full text of the Resolution is made a part of the record.)

LOUISIANA WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES COMMISSION

BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA

JUNE 2, 1994

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, the Commission is charged with setting the minimum selling price of shell for purposes of the prospective lease; and

WHEREAS, the current royalty is one-eighth (1/8) of twenty-one dollars and thirty-six cents (\$21.36), yielding a per cubic yard royalty of two dollars and sixty-seven cents (\$2.67); and

WHEREAS, the Commission desires to maintain the current royalty as a minimum under the proposed lease.

from no size limit to an 11 inch size limit. The Department staff at that time referred to a study where the fishermen should abide by 50 percent maturity rate. Mr. Fonseca stated if fishing with no size limit was detrimental for Lake Des Allemands, then the lake would be permanently irreparable. But he noted Lake Des Allemands flourishes with fish. Mr. Fonseca then mentioned a study by Mr. Jerome Zeringue that concluded with Lake Maurepas having a lower size limit and that the size limit on each of the other lakes should be determined by its own principals.

Mr. Leon Fonseca asked the Commissioners to be fair with the eel catfish like they are with the white and blue catfish so the fishermen can make a living. He then stated the fishermen have never hurt themselves when they fished the lake with no size limit. Commissioner Mialjevich asked if the Commission or Department made the determination to go with 12 inch limit on the white catfish instead of the 17 inch? Mr. Fonseca stated the Department made the determination on the white catfish, but the Commission voted to go with an 11 inch limit on the eel catfish from no size limit. Commissioner Mialjevich asked why did the Department not use the 50 percent maturity?

Mr. Bennie Fontenot clarified that when the speakers talked about white catfish, they were referring to blue catfish. The size limit for these fish was set by the legislature. Commissioner Mialjevich asked if there was any argument from the Department on setting this size limit? Mr. Fontenot explained the difference between sexual maturity on the blue catfish and the channel catfish. Then he talked about the process that has occurred with the channel catfish limits and the reason behind the study that was referred to. The outcome of the study revealed there was gross overfishing and thus recommended the 11 inch limit. Commissioner Mialjevich asked if the study was for a specific size fish and what size gear was used in the study? Chairman Schneider requested a copy of the study be provided for the Commission members. Mr. Fontenot then recommended the 11 inch size limit be maintained. Commissioner Vujnovich asked if the salinity levels were monitored during the study and what did the salinity do to the catfish? Commissioner Mialjevich asked what size catfish would gear with a one and one-quarter inch mesh grade? Then he asked Mr. Fontenot to explain how many catfish would be sexually mature that were eight to ten inches and how long would a study take to see if a nine inch catfish would have a roller coaster harvest?

Mr. Ray Carline asked Commissioner Mialjevich if he opened each of the letters he received? Then he remarked, when you talk about fish, you need to talk in terms of statewide and not just Lake Des Allemands. The problem of undersized catfish is not only in Lake Des Allemands, stated Mr. Carline. He felt if the Commission voted to reduce the size limit on catfish, the reduction should be statewide. Commissioner Mialjevich asked Mr. Carline what was the population between blue catfish and channel catfish in

the problem that may come about if the size limit was not reduced was the obtaining of smaller catfish from South America.

Chairman Schneider stated the Commission would take a close look at the situation, gather all the available information and make an informed opinion. Commissioner Jones commented he took offense to a statement made that the Commission was a banana republic operation. He then stated his charge as being a member of the Commission and said he did not appreciate that type of comment directed toward the Commission. Chairman Schneider stated the Commission was trying to do the best for everyone.

Ratification of the **Black Bass Regulations on Caney Creek Reservoir** was presented by Mr. Bennie Fontenot. He reminded the Commissioners the Notice of Intent to change Caney Creek Reservoir from a quality lake to a trophy lake was presented three or four months ago. Comments received on this rule have only been positive. Commissioner Jones made a motion to ratify the Rule and was seconded by Commissioner Vujnovich. The motion passed with no opposition.

(The full text of the Rule is made a part of the record.)

RULE

Department of Wildlife and Fisheries Wildlife and Fisheries Commission

The Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission hereby amends the following rule changing the classification of Caney Creek Reservoir from a "quality" lake to a "trophy" black bass lake.

Title 76

WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES

Part VII. Fish and Other Aquatic Life

Chapter 1. Freshwater Sports and Commercial Fishing

§149. Black Bass Regulations-Daily Take and Size Limits

The Wildlife and Fisheries Commission establishes a statewide daily take (creel limit) of 10 fish for black bass (Micropterus spp.). The possession limit shall be the same as the daily take on water and twice the daily take off water.

In addition, the Commission establishes special size and daily take regulations for black bass on the following waterbodies:

Janice Little provided several pictures of the situation in Bayou DeSiard. She then reported Bayou DeSiard was 1,250 acres in size and was located in Ouachita Parish. The Board in charge of the Bayou has tried to alleviate the aquatic vegetation problem for the past 20 years. As stated by Mr. Fontenot, the Triploid Grass Carp has been permitted to be used in the Bayou but two barriers had to be constructed to contain the carp. The Ouachita Parish Police Jury has passed a resolution prohibiting the use of gill and trammel nets. Commissioner Jones asked if all of Bayou DeSiard was open for public access? Chairman Schneider asked how long has the Bayou been choked with the vegetation, how was the fish population doing in that portion and would this improve the fish population? Commissioner Jones made a motion to accept the Notice of Intent. Chairman Schneider asked Mrs. Little to read the Notice of Intent for the record and then he asked for public comments.

Mr. Ray Carline, a commercial fisherman, stated the gill nets and trammel nets would not catch debris or grass. He also asked to not allow any more lakes in the state be closed to commercial netting.

Commissioner Mialjevich asked if this rule would be used until the problem was gone? Then he asked how long would it take for the Triploid Grass Carp to do their job? Chairman Schneider requested a report back to the Commission within three years on the condition of the Bayou. Commissioner Mialjevich asked if the three year time frame could be made a part of the Intent? Commissioner Jones reminded he already made a motion to accept the Notice of Intent. Commissioner Vujnovich seconded the motion and it was passed with no opposition.

(The full text of the Notice of Intent is made a part of the record.)

NOTICE OF INTENT

Department of Wildlife and Fisheries
Wildlife and Fisheries Commission

The Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission hereby advertises its intent to adopt the following rule prohibiting the use of gill nets and trammel nets in the upper end of Bayou DeSiard located in Ouachita Parish.

Title 76

WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES

Part VII. Fish and Other Aquatic Life

Chapter 1. Freshwater Sports and Commercial Fishing

Region V - Lake Charles - 202 citations.

Region VI - Opelousas - 272 citations.

Region VII - Baton Rouge - 225 citations.

Region VIII - New Orleans - 217 citations.

Region IX - Thibodaux - 245 citations.

Oyster Strike Force - 66 citations.

Statewide Strike Force - 186 citations.

Offshore Boats (SWEP) - 86 citations.

The grand total of citations issued statewide for the month of May was 1,998.

Col. Vidrine stated he received a check from a judge in New Orleans for fines he imposed against King Rogers Seafood. The fine was to be split between the Enforcement Division and the development of playgrounds for the New Orleans area. Chairman Schneider suggested a letter of thanks should be sent to the judge. Then Col. Vidrine announced he received another check from the U.S. Department of Commerce for the agents that assisted the National Marine Fisheries agents on several red snapper cases.

The **Secretary's Report** to the Commission was given by Secretary Herring. The Northwest Fish and Game Commission has granted permission for the lowering of Black and Saline Lakes in Natchitoches Parish. This would probably be the last time the Department would be allowed to lower the lake for weed control because the Red River lock would put water at a level that would not be profitable for the Department to do such action.

The Louisiana Conservationist has 44,000 active subscribers as of May. Renewals in the amount of \$21,637 were received as well as \$3,201 from posters, cook books, calendars and etc. The Information and Education Division put out 22 News Releases and four News Features. Project WILD held two workshops with 72 participants; two Aquatic Workshops with 66 participants; Hunter Education held 19 courses with 825 students; four Hunter Education Instructor courses with 49 students; two Bow Hunter Education courses with 18 students; 34 Aquatic Education courses held with 1,907 students participating; four courses of the Aquatic Education Instructor with 24 students; 12 field trips mainly in the Monroe district and in District 1, 9,600 students participated in the Aquatic Science class. A new program that should be started by September is Becoming an Outdoors Woman for those women who would like to find out about fishing, hunting and other activities. Also, the Information and Education Division worked with the

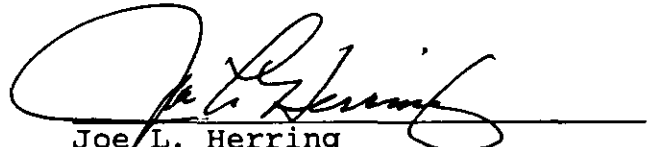
The effort in Zone 1 was very high and the fishermen were doing well. The size of the shrimp were 50-60 count and the price for 80-100 count was 70 cents a pound and the price on 50-60 count was \$1.30. Effort in Zone 3 was the lowest ever recorded. Catches in Zone 3 were extremely good, especially with the larger vessels. Size of the brown shrimp were over the 100 count and the white shrimp were in the 21-25 count range.

The October 1994 Meeting Date was scheduled for Thursday, October 6, 1994 in the Baton Rouge office, beginning at 10:00 a.m.

Chairman Schneider asked for **Public Comments.**

Mr. Michael Colvin clarified a statement he made earlier in that he was made aware of reasons why the Department objected to extending the archery season. He then withdrew his request for an extension in Area 3 and certain parts of Area 2 but would like to see the extension in Area 2 along the river in the Florida parishes.

There being no further business, Commissioner Mialjevich made a motion to **Adjourn** and was seconded by Commissioner Cormier.



Joe L. Herring
Secretary

JLH:sch

MINUTES OF THE MEETING

OF

LOUISIANA WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES COMMISSION

Thursday, June 2, 1994

Draft
Corrections made
6/10/94-sch

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Bert Jones
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Department was paying for the engines? Commissioner Jones asked why could he drive to Baton Rouge and Commissioner Mialjevich flew to Ruston?

ON Public Comments on **1994-95 Hunting Seasons Resident Game** was the next item for discussion. Mr. Donald Lambert, Jr. expressed his complaint in the use of dogs for deer hunting in Pointe Coupee Parish. His concern was the fact dogs do not know property lines and ~~as such~~ trespass on the 1700 acres owned by his family. He asked the Commission to consider eliminating dog hunting in the state or to re-evaluate the number of dog hunting days in Pointe Coupee Parish in Area 6. Mr. Lambert also asked ~~for~~ *that* a Task Force be formed and get some active representation from sportsmen in his area. Chairman Schneider asked who were the state representatives from his area? Commissioner Cormier asked Mr. Lambert if the police *JURY* juror member he contacted could pass a parish ordinance?

Mr. Randy Lanctot, Louisiana Wildlife Federation, requested the Commission extend the bowhunting season statewide until the end of January. He then explained why the Department has expressed their interest in not allowing this extension. He then reiterated his request to the Commission on behalf of the bowhunters in Louisiana. Mr. Lanctot informed the Commission of an interest to use tracking dogs to find wounded or dead deer and suggested the Commission should look at this opportunity for the 1995-96 season. Commissioner Mialjevich asked what was meant by the deer season being poor in the western part of the state and okay in the delta region? Commissioner Jones asked Mr. Lanctot if they wanted to have the extension only for the delta portion of the state? He then stated the Commissioners were aware of the mobility of the hunters.

Mr. Mike Colvin, Bayou State Bowhunters, expressed his appreciation for Mr. Lanctot's statement. The extension of the archery season was only for the opportunity to hunt and was not to displace or compete with any hunters or groups *he said.*

A Notice of Intent on **Reptiles and Amphibians** was presented by Mr. Johnnie Tarver. The intent would establish regulations on native reptiles and amphibians in the state. The industry ~~was~~ *is* a renewable resource, valuable to the economy and provided income to 580 collectors and 39 wholesale/retail dealers. Then Mr. Tarver went over the different sections involved in the Notice of Intent such as defining turtle traps, special consideration of the alligator snapping turtles and the green anole. Commissioner Jones asked if there was a market for the green anole that may not have a tail? A checklist of species, taken from a book entitled "The Native Reptiles and Amphibians from Louisiana", was listed in the Intent so there would be no mistake in identifying native reptiles and amphibians. Mr. Tarver commended the Task Force members for their work on the document and then recognized several members that were attending the meeting. Chairman Schneider asked if the Task

Force developed a report and how big was the industry? Commissioner Mialjevich asked what was the definition of "collected". Commissioner Jones made a motion to accept the Notice of Intent and was seconded by Commissioner Cormier. The motion passed with no opposition. Commissioner Jones asked Mr. Tarver where could he obtain a copy of the book he referred to in his discussion.

(The full text of the Notice of Intent is made a part of the record.)

NOTICE OF INTENT

Department of Wildlife and Fisheries Wildlife and Fisheries Commission

The Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries does hereby give notice of its intent to establish regulations which govern the collection, captive maintenance, research and management of native species of reptiles and amphibians. The reptile and amphibian industry of Louisiana represents a sustainable and renewable resource, valuable to the economy providing income to approximately 321 collectors and 29 wholesale/retail dealers. The reptile and amphibian harvest program is in keeping with wise wildlife management techniques based upon scientific research.

The Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission does hereby authorize and delegate to the Secretary of the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, the authority to take any and all necessary steps on behalf of the Commission to promulgate and effectuate this Notice of Intent and the final rule, including but not limited to filing of the Fiscal and Economic Impact Statements, the filing of the Notice of Intent and preparation of reports and correspondence to other agencies of government.

Title 76

WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES

Part XV. Reptiles and Amphibians

Chapter 1. Guidelines

§101. Recreational and Commercial Harvests; Prohibitions

A. Purpose

These regulations are to govern the collection, captive maintenance, research and management of native and certain exotic species of reptiles and amphibians. Consistent with the constitutional authority and legislative mandates, the Louisiana

Wildlife and Fisheries Commission, Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries and the Louisiana Reptile and Amphibian Task Force support the following guidelines, principles and regulations for collectors, buyers/dealers and scientists handling native species of reptiles and amphibians.

B. General Considerations

1. The living conditions of animals held in captivity at field sites should be appropriate for that species and contribute to their health and well-being. The housing, feeding, and nonmedical care of the animals will be directed by a person trained and experienced in proper care, handling, and use of the species being maintained. Mixed housing is also appropriate for holding or displaying certain species.

2. Individuals of endangered or threatened taxa should neither be removed from the wild (except in collaboration with conservation efforts), nor imported or exported, except in compliance with applicable regulations.

3. Removal from the wild of potentially tending individuals of species known to tend nests should, as a general principle, be avoided during the nesting season unless justified for scientific reasons.

C. Collecting

1. Live-capture techniques should prevent or minimize damage to the animal.

2. Traps should be checked at least daily when weather conditions threaten survival of trapped animals. Investigators must make every effort to prevent trap deaths from exposure, drowning, cardiogenic shock, or capture myopathy.

3. Collecting should always be conducted so as to leave habitat as undisturbed as possible. Permanent removal of more than 50 percent of the animals from any breeding or hibernation aggregation should be avoided unless justified in writing for scientific reasons by the investigator. Similarly, relative large collections of gravid females from any populations for destructive sampling should be avoided unless justified for scientific reasons.

D. Methods of Collection (56:632.6)

1. The use of gasoline, chemicals, or other volatile substances to flush reptiles and amphibians from natural hiding places, nests, or dens is prohibited.

2. The destruction of natural habitats is prohibited. All logs, rocks, stumps, and other natural objects may be turned

over or moved, but they must be replaced in their original position upon completion of the collector's inspection.

3. Any trap or other device designed to capture reptiles or amphibians, which remains in the field unattended, must bear a tag with the name, address, and license number of the collector. All such devices must be checked every 24 hours or they must be rendered unworkable during periods of nonuse.

E. Restraint and Handling

1. General Principles - The decision to use physical or chemical restraint of wild amphibians or reptiles should be based upon knowledge of behavior of the animals, and availability of facilities. Collectors and dealers should determine and use the least amount of restraint necessary to do the job in a humane manner. Because amphibians or reptiles, especially venomous species (including those with toxic skin secretions), may be capable of inflicting serious injury either on themselves or those handling them, some form of restraint often is prudent. Species should not be confined with other species (other than food prey) that they may injure. The well-being of the captive animal is of paramount importance; improper restraint, especially of frightened animals, can lead to major physiological disturbances that can result in deleterious or even fatal consequences.

2. Animals are best handled quietly and with the minimum personnel necessary. Darkened conditions tend to alleviate stress and quiet the animals and are recommended whenever appropriate. When handling large reptiles, netting or maneuvering or dropping them into a bag via hook, tongs, etc., is preferable inasmuch as they may suffer disproportionately great damage while struggling.

F. Housing and Maintenance

1. Normal field maintenance should incorporate, as far as possible, those aspects of natural habitat deemed important to the survival and well-being of the animal. Adequacy of maintenance can be judged, relative to the natural environment, by monitoring a combination of factors such as changes in growth and weight, survival rates, breeding success, activity levels, general behavior, and appearance. Consideration should be given to providing an environment that includes features such as natural materials, refuges, perches, and water baths. Natural foods should be duplicated as closely as possible, as should natural light, moisture, and temperature conditions unless alterations of these are factors under investigation.

2. Frequency of cage cleaning should represent a compromise between the level of cleanliness necessary to prevent

disease, and the amount of stress imposed by frequent handling and exposure to unfamiliar surroundings and bedding.

G. Turtle Rules and Regulations

1. Turtle Trap - any device constructed with horizontal funnel entrances not positioned in tandem, or opening on the upper surface, with or without attractants, with openings in the upper surface to allow constant functional breathing of any air-breathing captured specimens, designed to attract and/or capture turtles in aquatic habitats.

a. Each trap or device shall be clearly marked as "TURTLE TRAP".

b. Trap or device placement in the water column shall provide continuous breathing opportunities for the captured specimens by having openings in the upper surface to allow functional breathing of the captured specimens.

c. All fish and/or other non-target species other than watersnakes and salamanders (e.g., amphiumas) shall be released into the wild upon discovery or within 24 hours, whichever comes first.

d. Possession of finfish in the field while engaging in the commercial turtle trapping operations shall be prohibited.

e. A Reptile and Amphibian Collectors License is required to sell turtles or other reptiles and/or amphibians captured with legal commercial fishing gear or by other legal methods.

2. Alligator Snapping Turtle (Macroclemys temmincki)

a. Size Limit

i. Commercial take - all turtles shall be 15 inches carapace length or greater (all turtles less than 15 inches shall be released at the time of capture)

(a) Reptile and Amphibian Collector's License required as provided in 56:632.4 (\$25.00)

(b) Holder of a Collector's License shall not possess turtles less than 15 inches carapace length by claiming provisions of G.2.a.ii.

(c) Carapace length measures the straight line distance along the midline of the carapace.

ii. Recreational take - no size limit

(a) Basic recreational fishing license required as provided in 56:632.1.

iii. Reptile and Amphibian Wholesale/Retail Dealer's License required as provided in 56:632.5.

(a) Mandatory records include weights and carapace length measurements recorded by Reptile and Amphibian Wholesale/Retail Dealer at the time of purchase; to be available for Department inspection upon demand.

(b) Size restriction and measuring equipment effective for a three year period (January 1, 1995 - December 31, 1998); following that period an evaluation of size limit shall be evaluated by the Department.

b. Possession Limit

i. Recreational take - four per day per person.

ii. Commercial take - no limit on numbers taken.

H. Green Anole Rule

1. It shall be illegal to sell or purchase any Green Anole (Anolis carolinensis) with a snout-vent length of less than one and three quarters inches or an overall length of less than five inches with the tail intact.

I. Checklist of native or established amphibians and reptiles of Louisiana as listed by Dundee and Rossman, 1989, The Amphibians and Reptiles of Louisiana, LSU Press.

1. Salamanders

Spotted Salamander (Ambystoma maculatum)
Marbled Salamander (Ambystoma opacum)
Mole Salamander (Ambystoma talpoideum)
Small-mouthed Salamander (Ambystoma texanum)
Eastern Tiger Salamander (Ambystoma tigrinum)
tigrinum)
Two-toed Amphiuma (Amphiuma means)
Three-toed Amphiuma (Amphiuma tridactylum)
Spotty Dusky Salamander (Desmognathus fuscus)
conanti)
Southern Dusky Salamander (Desmognathus auriculatus)
Southern Two-lined Salamander (Eurycea cirrigera)

guttolineata) Three-lined Salamander (Eurycea longicauda)
 Dwarf Salamander (Eurycea quadridigitata)
 Four-toed Salamander (Hemidactylium scutatum)
 Slimy Salamanders (Plethodon glutinosus complex)*
 Southern Red-backed Salamander (Plethodon serratus)
 Webster's Salamander (Plethodon websteri)
 Gulf Coast Mud Salamander (Pseudotriton montanus)
flavissimus) Southern Red Salamander (Pseudotriton ruber vioscai)
 Gulf Coast Waterdog (Necturus beyeri)
 Red River Waterdog (Necturus maculosus)
louisianensis) Central Newt (Notophthalmus viridescens)
louisianensis) Western Lesser Siren (Siren intermedia nettingi)

*Plethodon glutinosus includes P. mississippi and P. kisatchie which can be distinguished only by biochemical methods.

2. Toads and Frogs

Dwarf American Toad (Bufo americanus charlesmithi)
 Oak Toad (Bufo quercicus)
 Southern Toad (Bufo terrestris)
 Gulf Coast Toad (Bufo valliceps)
 Fowler's Toad (Bufo woodhousii fowleri)
 Northern Cricket Frog (Acris crepitans crepitans)
 Southern Cricket Frog (Acris gryllus gryllus)
 Bird-voiced Treefrog (Hyla avivoca)
 Cope's Gray Treefrog (Hyla chrysoscelis)
 Greater Gray Treefrog (Hyla versicolor)
 Green Treefrog (Hyla cinerea)
 Northern Spring Peeper (Hyla crucifer crucifer)
 Pine Woods Treefrog (Hyla femoralis)
 Barking Treefrog (Hyla gratiosa)
 Squirrel Treefrog (Hyla squirella)
 Ornate Chorus Frog (Pseudacris ornata)
 Strecker's Chorus Frog (Pseudacris streckeri)
 Upland Chorus Frog (Pseudacris triseriata feriarum)
 Greenhouse Frog (Eleutherodactylus planirostri)
 established exotic Eastern Narrow-mouthed Frog (Gastrophryne carolinensis)
 Eastern Spadefoot (Scaphiopus holbrookii holbrookii)
 Hurter's Spadefoot (Scaphiopus holbrookii hurterii)
 Southern Crawfish Frog (Rana areolata areolata)
 Dusky Gopher Frog (Rana areolata sevosa)
 Bullfrog (Rana catesbeiana)
 Bronze Frog (Rana clamitans clamitans)
 Pig Frog (Rana grylio)
 Pickerel Frog (Rana palustris)

Southern Leopard Frog (Rana sphenoccephala)

3. Turtles

serpentina) Common Snapping Turtle (Chelydra serpentina)
Alligator Snapping Turtle (Macrochelys temminckii)
Southern Painted Turtle (Chrysemys picta dorsalis)
reticularia) Eastern Chicken Turtle (Deirochelys reticularia)
miaria) Western Chicken Turtle (Deirochelys reticularia)
Mississippi Map Turtle (Graptemys kohnii)
Ringed Map Turtle (Graptemys oculifera)
ouachitensis) Ouachita Map Turtle (Graptemys pseudogeographica)
sabinensis) Sabine Map Turtle (Graptemys pseudogeographica)
Alabama Map Turtle (Graptemys pulchra)
terrapin pileata) Mississippi Diamondback Terrapin (Malaclemys)
River Cooter (Pseudemys concinna complex)
Florida Cooter (Pseudemys floridana complex)
Gulf Coast Box Turtle (Terrapene carolina major)
Three-toed Box Turtle (Terrapene carolina triunguis)
Ornate Box Turtle (Terrapene ornata ornata)
Red-eared Slider (Trachemys scripta elegans)
hippocrepis) Mississippi Mud Turtle (Kinosternon subrubrum)
Razor-backed Musk Turtle (Sternotherus carinatus)
peltifer) Stripe-necked Musk Turtle (Sternotherus minor)
Stinkpot (Sternotherus odoratus)
Gopher Tortoise (Gopherus polyphemus)
Midland Smooth Softshell (Apalone mutica mutica)
Gulf Coast Smooth Softshell (Apalone mutica calvata)
aspera) Gulf Coast Spiny Softshell (Apalone spinifera)
Pallid Spiny Softshell (Apalone spinifera pallida)

4. Lizards

longicaudus) Eastern Slender Glass Lizard (Ophisaurus attenuatus)
attenuatus) Western Slender Glass Lizard (Ophisaurus attenuatus)
Eastern Glass Lizard (Ophisaurus ventralis)
Mediterranean Gecko (Hemidactylus turcicus turcicus)
established exotic
Green Anole (Anolis carolinensis)
Southern Fence Lizard (Sceloporus undulatus)
undulatus)

hyacinthinus) Northern Fence Lizard (Sceloporus undulatus)
 Southern Coal Skink (Eumeces anthracinus pluvialis)
 Five-lined Skink (Eumeces fasciatus)
 Southeastern Five-lined Skink (Eumeces inexpectatus)
 Broad-headed Skink (Eumeces laticeps)
 Southern Prairie Skink (Eumeces septentrionalis)
obtusirostris) Ground Skink (Scincella lateralis)
 Six-lined Racerunner (Cnemidophorus sexlineatus)
sexlineatus)

5. Snakes

Midwest Worm Snake (Carphophis amoenus helenae)
 Western Worm Snake (Carphophis amoenus vermis)
 Northern Scarlet Snake (Cemophora coccinea copei)
 Buttermilk Racer (Coluber constrictor anthicus)
 Black-masked Racer (Coluber constrictor latrunculus)
 Tan Racer (Coluber constrictor etheridgei)
 Eastern Yellow-bellied Racer (Coluber constrictor
flaviventris) Southern Black Racer (Coluber constrictor priapus)
 Mississippi Ringneck Snake (Diadophis punctatus
stictogenys) Great Plains Rat Snake (Elaphe guttata emoryi)
 Corn Snake (Elaphe guttata guttata)
 Black Rat Snake (Elaphe obsoleta obsoleta)
 Texas Rat Snake (Elaphe obsoleta lindheimeri)
 Western Mud Snake (Farancia abacura reinwardtii)
 Rainbow Snake (Farancia erytrogramma erytrogramma)
 Eastern Hognose Snake (Heterodon platyrhinos)
 Prairie Kingsnake (Lampropeltis calligaster
calligaster) Mole Kingsnake (Lampropeltis calligaster
rhombomaculata) Speckled Kingsnake (Lampropeltis getulus holbrooki)
 Louisiana Milk Snake (Lampropeltis triangulum
amaura) Scarlet Kingsnake (Lampropeltis triangulum
elapsoides) Eastern Coachwhip (Masticophis flagellum flagellum)
 Gulf Salt Marsh Snake (Nerodia clarkii clarkii)
 Western Green Water Snake (Nerodia cyclopion)
 Yellow-bellied Water Snake (Nerodia erythrogaster
flavigaster) Blotched Water Snake (Nerodia erythrogaster
transversa) Broad-banded Water Snake (Nerodia fasciata
confluens) Diamond-backed Water Snake (Nerodia rhombifer
rhombifer)

ruthveni) Midland Water Snake (Nerodia sipedon pleuralis)
 Rough Green Snake (Opheodrys aestivus)
 Black Pine Snake (Pituophis melanoleucus lodingi)
 Louisiana Pine Snake (Pituophis melanoleucus
sinicola) Graham's Crayfish Snake (Regina grahamii)
 Delta Glossy Crayfish Snake (Regina rigida deltae)
 Western Glossy Crayfish Snake (Regina rigida
obscura) Pine Woods Snake (Rhadinaea flavilata)
 Marsh Brown Snake (Storeria dekayi limnetes)
 Texas Brown Snake (Storeria dekayi texana)
 Midland Brown Snake (Storeria dekayi wrightorum)
 Florida Red-bellied Snake (Storeria occipitomaculata
orarius) Southeastern Crowned Snake (Tantilla coronata)
 Flat-headed Snake (Tantilla gracilis)
 Western Ribbon Snake (Thamnophis proximus proximus)
 Gulf Coast Ribbon Snake (Thamnophis proximus
elegans) Eastern Ribbon Snake (Thamnophis sauritus sauritus)
 Eastern Garter Snake (Thamnophis sirtalis sirtalis)
 Rough Earth Snake (Virginia striatula)
 Western Smooth Earth Snake (Virginia valeriae
contortrix) Eastern Coral Snake (Micrurus fulvius fulvius)
 Texas Coral Snake (Micrurus fulvius tenere)
 Southern Copperhead (Aqkistrodon contortrix
leucostoma) Western Cottonmouth (Aqkistrodon piscivorus
adamanteus) Eastern Diamondback Rattlesnake (Crotalus
atricaudatus) Canebrake Rattlesnake (Crotalus horridus
streckeri) Western Pygmy Rattlesnake (Sistrurus miliarius

6. Alligator

American Alligator (Alligator mississippiensis)

J. Restricted Amphibians and Reptiles

1. The species listed below are deemed to be especially sensitive to overcollection in the state of Louisiana because of low population levels and/or limited ranges (according to Dundee and Rossman, 1989, The Amphibians and Reptiles of Louisiana, LSU Press, and any pertinent subsequent scientific literature). Collection of these species from the wild in Louisiana for commercial or personal purposes is hereby prohibited. Scientific

collecting of these species will be allowed by permit under the following conditions:

a. one voucher specimen of these species per site may be collected to document range extensions or confirm the current occurrence of a species suspected to have been extirpated at a site (i.e. not collected in the past 20 years); collecting more than one specimen of these species shall require written justification submitted to and approved by Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, the approved number then being indicated on the permit;

b. up to five individuals of these species found dead may be salvaged;

c. any number of individuals of these species may be captured, processed (i.e. measured, marked, tissue samples taken by means deemed acceptable by Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, etc.) and released alive where originally found as part of a legitimate scientific study.

2. As more information concerning the status of these and other amphibians and reptiles becomes available, species may be removed from or added to this list.

3. List of Restricted Amphibians and Reptiles

Ambystoma tigrinum - tiger salamander

Plethodon serratus - southern red-backed salamander

Plethodon websteri - Webster's salamander

Pseudotriton montanus - mud salamander

Pseudotriton ruber - red salamander

4. List of Threatened or Endangered Amphibians and Reptiles

a. In addition to those listed above, the following species are listed as threatened or endangered in Louisiana (Title 76, Part I, Chapter 3, Subchapter E, section 317) and may not be collected:

Chelonia mydas - green sea turtle

Eretmochelys imbricata - hawksbill sea turtle

Lepidochelys kempii - Kemp's ridley sea turtle

Dermochelys coriacea - leatherback sea turtle

Caretta caretta - loggerhead sea turtle

Gopherus polyphemus - gopher tortoise

Graptemys oculifera - ringed sawback turtle

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 56:632.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, Wildlife and Fisheries Commission, LR 20: .

The regulations governing the reptile and amphibian harvest program may be viewed at the Wildlife and Fisheries Headquarters, 2000 Quail Drive, Baton Rouge, LA, phone (504)765-2811.

Interested persons may submit written comments on the proposed regulations until 4:30 p.m., Tuesday, August 2, 1994 to Johnnie W. Tarver, La. Dept. of Wildlife and Fisheries, Box 98000, Baton Rouge, LA 70898-9000.

John F. "Jeff" Schneider
Chairman

item Commissioner Jones began the **Shell Dredging Lease Bid Package, Central Coast** stating the Minerals Committee of the Commission has met, discussed and reviewed the lease. The Committee then presented a resolution that would keep the same per cubic yard and minimum royalty. At this point, Commissioner Jones read the resolution. Commissioner Mialjevich asked if the Commission was setting the minimum selling price? Mr. Don Puckett stated they were setting a figure upon which the royalty received was based. Commissioner Mialjevich then asked what would happen if the selling price was less than the bidding price and what would happen if no one bid? Chairman Schneider asked Commissioner Jones if he was making a motion to pass the resolution? Commissioner Jones answered yes. His motion was seconded by Commissioner Mialjevich and passed with no opposition.

(The full text of the Resolution is made a part of the record.)

LOUISIANA WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES COMMISSION

BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA

JUNE 2, 1994

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, the Commission is charged with setting the minimum selling price of shell for purposes of the prospective lease; and

WHEREAS, the current royalty is one-eighth (1/8) of twenty-one dollars and thirty-six cents (\$21.36), yielding a per cubic yard royalty of two dollars and sixty-seven cents (\$2.67); and

WHEREAS, the Commission desires to maintain the current royalty as a minimum under the proposed lease.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Commission does hereby set the minimum per cubic yard royalty at one-eighth (1/8) of the minimum selling price of shell which the Commission hereby sets at twenty-one dollars and thirty-six cents (\$21.36).

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, the Commission does hereby set the guaranteed annual minimum royalty for the entirety of the proposed acreage at eight hundred thousand dollars (\$800,000).

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that this Commission does hereby instruct the Secretary and staff to carry out all necessary acts for the soliciting of bids and execution of the lease including, but not limited to: 1) submission of a Notice of Publication to State Lands for advertisement, and 2) submission of the Notice of Publication to all known dredging companies, the Wall Street Journal, The Journal of Commerce, The Dodge Report.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that legal counsel and staff are hereby authorized to make modifications to the lease document and bid package contingent upon notification to the Chairman.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Secretary is hereby authorized to set the last day for accepting bids for the lease tract(s) and the bid opening day contingent upon notification to the Chairman.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the above and foregoing resolution was duly passed by the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission on the 2nd day of June, 1994.

John F. "Jeff" Schneider
Chairman, Louisiana Wildlife &
Fisheries Commission

Joe L. Herring
Secretary, Louisiana Department
of Wildlife & Fisheries

The next discussion was on **Catfish in Lake Des Allemands** with a Possible Notice of Intent and was handled by Commissioner Mialjevich. He began by showing the amount of mail he received from catfish people in the Des Allemands ^{AREA} that wanted the size limit changed. The letters he received requested the channel catfish size limit be reduced to seven inches. The fishermen have told Commissioner Mialjevich that 90 percent of their catch is illegal and there was a multitude of these smaller fish. Commissioner Mialjevich then asked for someone from Des Allemands to come up and present their views.

Mr. Raymond Fonseca, Jr. reminded the Commission of the actions taken at a Commission meeting that made the fishermen go

from a no size limit to an 11 inch size limit. The Department staff at that time referred to a study where the fishermen should abide by 50 percent maturity rate. Mr. Fonseca stated if fishing with a no size limit was detrimental for Lake Des Allemands, then the lake would be permanently irreparable. But he noted Lake Des Allemands flourishes with fish. Mr. Fonseca then mentioned a study by Mr. Jerome Zeringue that concluded with Lake Maurepas having a lower size limit and that the size limit on each of the other lakes should be determined by its own principals.

Mr. Leon Fonseca asked the Commissioners to be fair with the eel catfish like they are with the white and blue catfish so the fishermen can make a living. He then stated the fishermen have never hurt themselves when they fished the lake with a no size limit. Commissioner Mialjevich asked if the Commission or Department made the determination to go with 12 inch limit on the white catfish instead of the 17 inch? Mr. Fonseca stated the Department made the determination on the white catfish. But the Commission voted to go with an 11 inch limit on the eel catfish from a no size limit. Commissioner Mialjevich asked why did ~~not~~ the Department use the 50 percent maturity? ^{NOT}

Mr. Bennie Fontenot clarified that when the speakers talked about white catfish, they were referring to blue catfish. The size limit for these fish was set by the legislature. Commissioner Mialjevich asked if there was any argument from the Department on setting this size limit? Mr. Fontenot explained the difference between sexual maturity on the blue catfish and the channel catfish. Then he talked about the process that has occurred with the channel catfish limits and the reason behind the study that was ~~being~~ referred to. The outcome of the study revealed there was growth overfishing and thus recommended the 11 inch limit. Commissioner Mialjevich asked if the study was for a specific size fish and what size gear was used in the study? Chairman Schneider requested a copy of the study be provided for the Commission members. Mr. Fontenot then recommended the 11 inch size limit be maintained. Commissioner Vujnovich asked if the salinity levels were monitored during the study and what did the salinity do to the catfish? Commissioner Mialjevich asked what size catfish would gear with a one and one-quarter inch mesh grade? Then he asked Mr. Fontenot to explain how many catfish would be ~~sexual~~ mature that were eight to ten inches and how long would a study take to see if a nine inch catfish would have a roller coaster harvest? ^{sexually}

TALK Mr. Ray Carline asked Commissioner Mialjevich if he opened each of the letters he received? Then he remarked, when you talk about fish, you need to take in terms of statewide and not just Lake Des Allemands. The problem of undersized catfish is not only in Lake Des Allemands, stated Mr. Carline. He felt if the Commission voted to reduce the size limit on catfish, the reduction should be statewide. Commissioner Mialjevich asked Mr. Carline what was the population between blue catfish and channel catfish in

his area and how can he make a living without having to catch the little fish and other fishermen can not? Chairman Schneider stated there seems to be a lot of unanswered questions.

Secretary Herring stated he felt the problems in Lake Des Allemands would probably never be put to rest. He recommended the staff put together a composite report on catfish in Lake Des Allemands and meet with Commissioner Mialjevich and others from the area to discuss. Chairman Schneider suggested referring this item to the Finfish Committee of the Commission and have them make a recommendation to the full Commission. Commissioner Jones asked if the fisheries staff has recommended not to change any size limit at this time and has a concerted effort been made to study the problem?

Mr. Stanley Daigle, a commercial fisherman, commented he caught approximately 200,000 ^{were} pounds of fish and had no trouble selling his catch. If there ~~was~~ so many little fish in Lake Des Allemands, why did the fishermen from Lake Des Allemands go to other lakes to fish? He would appreciate leaving the size limits as they are now.

Mr. Russell Metrejean, a commercial fisherman, felt the Department was doing a good job and felt there was a future for himself and his children also. He also noted if the size limit was changed for one area, other fishermen would be asking for the change statewide. He concluded stating he thought Wildlife and Fisheries was for preservation because that was what he was for.

Mr. Daryl Rivere, representing a group of fishermen from Assumption Parish, stated Representative Audrey McCain was for leaving the size limits the way they are. Mr. Rivere explained how the processors could not feasibly process the small fish and there was a market for everyone with the 11 inch fish. There was also the need to look into enforcement if the size was changed ~~and with the processing.~~

Fileted Mr. A. C. Gros stated if the measurement was dropped, there would be no future. He then explained how he handles the 11 inch fish he gets for processing at his business and felt no one could make a living processing the smaller fish. Commissioner Jones asked how big of a filet would a seven inch catfish produce? Commissioner Mialjevich asked when the Finfish Committee does meet, for several fishermen to bring different size fish that are whole, collar-boned and ~~filets~~ so the right decision could be made. Then he asked Mr. Gros how much more legal size could he have sold last year and what size collar-boned catfish is a five to seven ounce fish?

Mr. Thomas Breaux, a fish processor, stated most of the years he has processed eight inch catfish and there was a tremendous market for eight to ten inch collar-boned catfish. Mr. Breaux felt

the problem that may come about if the size limit was not reduced was the obtaining of smaller catfish from South America.

said he Chairman Schneider stated the Commission would take a close look at the situation, gather all the available information and make an informed opinion. Commissioner Jones commented he took offense to a statement made that the Commission was a banana republic operation. He then stated his charge as being a member of the Commission and did not appreciate that type of comment directed toward the Commission. Chairman Schneider stated the Commission was trying to do the best for everyone.

Ratification of the **Black Bass Regulations on Caney Creek Reservoir** was presented by Mr. Bennie Fontenot. He reminded the Commissioners the Notice of Intent to change Caney Creek Reservoir from a quality lake to a trophy lake was presented three or four months ago. Comments received on this rule have only been positive. Commissioner Jones made a motion to ratify the Rule and was seconded by Commissioner Vujnovich. The motion passed with no opposition.

(The full text of the Rule is made a part of the record.)

RULE

Department of Wildlife and Fisheries Wildlife and Fisheries Commission

The Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission hereby amends the following rule changing the classification of Caney Creek Reservoir from a "quality" lake to a "trophy" black bass lake.

Title 76

WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES

Part VII. Fish and Other Aquatic Life

Chapter 1. Freshwater Sports and Commercial Fishing

§149. Black Bass Regulations-Daily Take and Size Limits

The Wildlife and Fisheries Commission establishes a statewide daily take (creel limit) of 10 fish for black bass (Micropterus spp.). The possession limit shall be the same as the daily take on water and twice the daily take off water.

In addition, the Commission establishes special size and daily take regulations for black bass on the following waterbodies:

Concordia Lake (Concordia Parish), False River (Pointe Coupee' Parish) and Caney Creek Reservoir (Jackson Parish):

Size limit: 15 inch - 19 inch slot. A 15 - 19 inch slot limit means that it is illegal to keep or possess a black bass whose maximum total length is between 15 inches and 19 inches, both measurements inclusive.

Daily take: 8 fish of which no more than two fish may exceed 19 inches maximum total length.*

Possession limit: On water - Same as daily take.
Off water - Twice the daily take.

Lake Bartholomew (Morehouse and Ouachita parishes), Black Bayou Lake (Bossier Parish), Chicot Lake (Evangeline Parish), Cross Lake (Caddo Parish), Lake Rodemacher (Rapides Parish) and Vernon Lake (Vernon Parish):

Size Limit: 14 inch - 17 inch slot. A 14 - 17 inch slot limit means that it is illegal to keep or possess a black bass whose maximum total length is between 14 inches and 17 inches, both measurements inclusive.

Daily Take: 8 fish of which no more than four fish may exceed 17 inches maximum total length.*

Possession limit: On water - Same as daily take.
Off water - Twice the daily take.

*Maximum total length - The distance in a straight line from the tip of the snout to the most posterior point of the depressed caudal fin as measured with mouth closed on a flat surface.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 56:6 (25)(a), 325 (C), 326.3.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, Wildlife and Fisheries Commission, L.R. 14:364 (June 1988), amended LR 17:278 (March 1991), repromulgated LR 17:489 (May 1991), amended LR 17:1122 (November 1991), LR 20: (June 1994).

John F. "Jeff" Schneider
Chairman

A Notice of Intent for **Bayou DeSiard Netting Regulations** was also presented by Mr. Bennie Fontenot. The upper portion of Bayou DeSiard was covered with submerged aquatic vegetation and the use of Triploid Grass Carp was going to be recommended. But ~~first~~ there was a need to prohibit the use of gill and trammel nets in that portion of the Bayou so the carp would not be taken from the

Bayou. Mrs. Janice Little provided several pictures of the situation in Bayou DeSiard. She then reported Bayou DeSiard was 1,250 acres in size and was located in Ouachita Parish. The Board in charge of the Bayou has tried to alleviate the aquatic vegetation problem for the past 20 years. As stated by Mr. Fontenot, the Triploid Grass Carp has been permitted to be used in the Bayou but two barriers had to be constructed to contain the carp. The Ouachita Parish Police Jury has passed a resolution prohibiting the use of gill and trammel nets. Commissioner Jones asked if all of Bayou DeSiard was open for public access? Chairman Schneider asked how long has the Bayou been choked with the vegetation, how was the fish population doing in that portion and would this improve the fish population? Commissioner Jones made a motion to accept the Notice of Intent. Chairman Schneider asked Mrs. Little to read the Notice of Intent for the record and then he asked for public comments.

*This does
not make
sense* (Mr. Ray Carline, a commercial fisherman, stated the gill nets and trammel nets would not catch debris or grass and then asked why was something being taken out that can not be fished.) He also asked to not allow any more lakes in the state be closed to commercial netting.

Commissioner Mialjevich asked if this rule would be used until the problem was gone? Then he asked how long would it take for the Triploid Grass Carp to do their job? Chairman Schneider requested a report back to the Commission within three years on the condition of the Bayou. Commissioner Mialjevich asked if the three year time frame could be made a part of the Intent? Commissioner Jones reminded he already made a motion to accept the Notice of Intent. Commissioner Vujnovich seconded the motion and it was passed with no opposition.

(The full text of the Notice of Intent is made a part of the record.)

NOTICE OF INTENT

Department of Wildlife and Fisheries
Wildlife and Fisheries Commission

The Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission hereby advertises its intent to adopt the following rule prohibiting the use of gill nets and trammel nets in the upper end of Bayou DeSiard located in Ouachita Parish.

Title 76

WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES

Part VII. Fish and Other Aquatic Life

Chapter 1. Freshwater Sports and Commercial Fishing

§173. Netting Prohibition - Bayou DeSiard

The Wildlife and Fisheries Commission hereby prohibits the use of gill nets and trammel nets in that portion of Bayou DeSiard, Ouachita Parish, bounded on the north by U.S. Highway 165 near Sterlington, and on the south by Shorty Payne Road near Black Bayou.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 56:22(B).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, Wildlife and Fisheries Commission, LR 20:

Interested persons may submit written comments on the proposed rule to Bennie J. Fontenot, Jr, Administrator, Inland Fisheries Division, Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, Box 98000, Baton Rouge, LA 70898-9000 no later than 4:30 PM, Tuesday, August 2, 1994.

John F. "Jeff" Schneider
Chairman

The Report on ^{the} Department's **Capitol Outlay Projects** as requested by Commissioner Gisclair was given by Mr. Fred Prejean. He provided the Commissioners a list of current Capitol Outlay Projects and the request to the legislature made for the 1994-95 fiscal year. Mr. Prejean reminded the members that the Texaco settlement funds would be used to obtain the communications system instead of using general obligation monies. Commissioner Jones asked Mr. Prejean to repeat what he stated on the communications system? *WHAT did he SAY?*

Civil Restitution and Class 1 Update for the month of May was provided by Ms. Nancy Hunter. During May, ten cases were assessed for a value of \$4,500 and payment was received on seven cases which totaled \$9,255. Ms. Hunter explained the progress made during the past month on the civil restitution program.

The **Monthly Law Enforcement Report** for May was given by Col. Winton Vidrine. The following numbers of citations were issued during the month of May.

Region I - Minden - 139 citations.

Region II - Monroe - 146 citations.

Region III - Alexandria - 193 citations.

Region IV - Ferriday - 122 citations.

Region V - Lake Charles - 202 citations.

Region VI - Opelousas - 272 citations.

Region VII - Baton Rouge - 225 citations.

Region VIII - New Orleans - 217 citations.

Region IX - Thibodaux - 245 citations.

Oyster Strike Force - 66 citations.

Statewide Strike Force - 186 citations.

Offshore Boats (SWEP) - 86 citations.

The grand total of citations issued statewide for the month of May was 1,998.

Fisheries Col. Vidrine stated he received a check from a judge in New Orleans for fines he imposed against King Rogers Seafood. The fine was to be split between the Enforcement Division and the development of playgrounds for the New Orleans area. Chairman Schneider suggested a letter of thanks should be sent to the judge. Then Col. Vidrine announced he received another check from the U.S. Department of Commerce for the agents that assisted the National Marine agents on several red snapper cases.

The **Secretary's Report** to the Commission was given by Secretary Herring. The Northwest Fish and Game Commission has granted permission for the lowering of Black and Saline Lakes in Natchitoches Parish. This would probably be the last time the Department would be allowed to lower the lake for weed control because the Red River lock would put water at a level that would not be profitable for the Department to do such action.

The Louisiana Conservationist has 44,000 active subscribers as *were* of May. Renewals in the amount of \$21,637 ~~was~~ received as well as \$3,201 from posters, cook books, calendars and etc. The Information and Education Division put out 22 News Releases and four News Features. Project WILD held two workshops with 72 participants; two Aquatic Workshops with 66 participants; Hunter Education held 19 courses with 825 students; four Hunter Education Instructor courses with 49 students; two Bow Hunter Education courses with 18 students; 34 Aquatic Education courses held with 1,907 students participating; four courses of the Aquatic Education Instructor with 24 students; 12 field trips mainly in the Monroe district and in District 1, 9,600 students participated in the Aquatic Science class. A new program that should be started by September is Becoming an Outdoors Woman for those women who would like to find out about fishing, hunting and other activities. Also, the Information and Education Division worked with the

Extension Service in the final preparations on the course Marsh Maneuvers.

The Department attempted to petition the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to de-list the brown pelican. Secretary Herring explained the process by which personnel have brought the population of brown pelicans to an adequate population. However, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has turned down the petition.

The Fur and Refuge Division released 8,753 hatched alligators on areas the alligator farmers had collected them from. Division personnel also inspected 8,794 alligator hides with 4,313 of these being exported to France. Alligator farmers received 5,845 tags for additional hides that would also be exported.

The Marine Fisheries Division has applied for a permit to deploy four M-60 tanks to be used as artificial reefs. Five more oil rigs have been accepted for the Rigs to Reef program. The Lyle S. St. Amant Marine Lab has been active in the research of speckled trout and redbfish and also as a headquarters facility for Enforcement agents working in the area. Other technical people from universities continued using the facility to conduct their research.

The Inland Fish Division stocked 773,000 Florida largemouth bass in 12 lakes, and 518,200 striped bass were stocked in three areas. Technical assistance was given to 89 pond owners by staff, as well as the continuation of netting samples and water qualities in 35 lakes and streams. The Aquatic Plant Section of the Division sprayed 2,663 acres by boat and 2,052 acres by aerial application.

A conflict with commercial crawfishing ⁱⁿ on the Atchafalaya Basin occurred during the month. The land, which was leased from the Corps of Engineers, was not to have any commercial activity occurring on the land.

Mr. Lee Caubarreaux was attending a dedication ceremony put on by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for their refuges in the eastern part of the state.

Ducks Unlimited has invited the Commission members on a field trip and dedication to Neale-Edmunds Wetlands Enhancement Project in Canada in July.

Commissioner Mialjevich asked if the Department had a report on the two openings for the spring inshore shrimp season? Mr. Brandt Savoie reported Zone 2 opened in the central portion of the state on May 16. Effort was below normal with very few recreational fishermen. Catch was below average as predicted but the fishermen were fairly satisfied. The size of the shrimp landed were in the 80-100 count range and the price for that size was approximately 50 cents a pound. Zones 1 and 3 opened on May 30.

The effort in Zone 1 was very high and the fishermen were doing well. The size of the shrimp were 50-60 count and the price for 80-100 count was 70 cents a pound and the price on 50-60 count was \$1.30. Effort in Zone 3 was the lowest ever recorded. Catches in *were* Zone 3 ~~was~~ extremely good, especially with the larger vessels. Size of the brown shrimp were over the 100 count and the white shrimp were in the 21-25 count range.

The **October 1994 Meeting Date** was scheduled for Thursday, October 6, 1994 in the Baton Rouge office, beginning at 10:00 a.m.

Chairman Schneider asked for **Public Comments**.

Mr. Michael Colvin clarified a statement he made earlier in that he was made aware of reasons why the Department objected to extending the archery season. He then withdrew his request for an extension in Area 3 and certain parts of Area 2 but would like to see the extension in Area 2 along the river in the Florida parishes.

There being no further business, Commissioner Mialjevich made a motion to **Adjourn** and was seconded by Commissioner Cormier.

Joe L. Herring
Secretary

JLH:sch

WORLD CUP/OUTDOORS

Pair pleads case concerning lowering size limit on catfish

By **JOE MACALUSO**
Advocate outdoors writer

Lac Des Allemands commercial fishermen took the first step toward lowering the size limit on catfish in their area at Thursday's meeting of the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission.

Raymond Fonseca Jr. and Leon Fonseca of Des Allemands pleaded the case for lower the minimum size limit from 11 inches to take care of a large population of small catfish both say have taken over the lake.

"In the worst year in the (Department of Wildlife and Fisheries) five-year survey of Lac Des Allemands, it had 9.6 times the amount of fry (small catfish) than any other area of the state," Raymond Fonseca said. "We were catching those fish when there was no size limit on the catfish in the lake."

Leon Fonseca said the LDWF study gave him no possibility of catching these undersized catfish even though "we have a terrific market for our (undersized) fish" on the East Coast.

"We are not going to destroy our fishery, because we spawn our own catfish. We put out the pots catfish use to spawn," Leon Fonseca said.

Both men said they can compete with catfish farms because farm-raised fish are harvested at sizes larger than 11 inches.

The appeal was opposed by commercial fishermen and fish processors in the Belle River area.

Commercial fishermen Stanley Daigle told the commission that "taking the little fish out of the lakes will destroy those lakes. Our fish are coming back and we don't want people from Des Allemands coming in and taking our fish before they get to legal size."

Daigle said he has seen Des Allemands commercial fishermen in the Lake Verret-Belle River area, and said he fears they would take undersized catfish from his area and transport them to Des Allemands.

"I had a good year last year," Daigle told the commission. "I caught 200,000 pounds of fish. I could have sold more if I would have caught more. That's why we don't want the (size) limit lowered. We need the little

fish to grow into bigger fish. The processors in my area won't take a catfish under 11 inches long."

Despite that testimony, Commission chairman Jeff Schneider referred the matter to the LWFC's Finfish Committee for review of the LDWF's age and growth studies on Des Allemands catfish. The committee will report its findings at the July 7 meeting.

In other action, the commission unanimously approved Caney Creek Reservoir (Caney Lake) as the state's third waterbody in the Trophy Lake Program. The other two are Concordia Lake and False River. The move means the slot limit on largemouth bass moves from 14-17 inches (Quality Lake limit) to 15-19 inches long. Fishermen cannot keep bass in that "slot." The daily creel limit is 10 bass with no more than two bass in the creel over 19 inches.

Also passed was a resolution setting the minimum royalty from shell in a shell-dredging area along the central coast will be \$2.67 per cubic yard, and the minimum royalty per year from the area should be \$800,000.

Notice of Intents were passed on the state's new Reptile and Amphibian Regulations, and on new netting regulations at Bayou DeSiard. Both notices give 120 days of public comment before the LWFC will consider voting them in as regulations.

Also heard were announcements by the LDWF's Latimore Smith, who recognized International Paper Company's donation of 213 acres along the Tickfaw River to the National Areas Registry Program.

Louisiana Nature Conservancy's Nancy Joe Craig said the donation of Ivy's Bluff area in St. Helena Parish adds "an area of old-growth forest" to the program. Craig said some of the area's trees were more than 100 years old.

The six-man commission — member Perry Gisclair was absent — also heard that the state's Civil Restitution Program collected \$5,447 in May, and that Enforcement Division issued 1,999 citations in May, 604 of them for recreational fishing violations.

The LWFC also voted to hold its October meeting on Oct. 6 at LDWF headquarters on Quail Drive.



COMMISSION MEETING
ROLL CALL

Thursday, June 2, 1994
Baton Rouge, LA
Wildlife & Fisheries Building

	Attended	Absent
Jeff Schneider (Chairman)	<u>✓</u>	<u>—</u>
Bert Jones	<u>✓</u>	<u>—</u>
Perry Gisclair	<u>—</u>	<u>✓</u>
Tee John Mialjevich	<u>✓</u>	<u>—</u>
Joseph Cormier	<u>✓</u>	<u>—</u>
Jerald Hanchey	<u>✓</u>	<u>—</u>
Peter Vujnovich	<u>✓</u>	<u>—</u>

Mr. Chairman:

There are 6 Commissioners in attendance and we have a quorum.
Secretary Herring is also present.

AGENDA

LOUISIANA WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES COMMISSION

BATON ROUGE, LA

June 2, 1994

10:00 AM

- ✓1. Roll Call
- ✓2. Approval of Minutes of May 5, 1994
- ✓3. Natural Registry Land Program - Recognition of International Paper Company - Latimore Smith
- ✓4. Aircraft Report - Lee Caubarreaux
- ✓5. Public Comments on 1994-95 Resident Game Hunting Seasons
- ✓6. Notice of Intent - Reptiles and Amphibians - Johnnie Tarver
- ✓7. Shell Dredging Lease - Approval of Minimum Royalty and Related Lease Items - Bert Jones/Minerals Committee
- ✓8. Discussion of Catfish in Lake Des Allemands, Possible Notice of Intent - Tee John Mialjevich
- ✓9. Ratification - Black Bass Regulations on Caney Creek Reservoir - Bennie Fontenot
- ✓10. Notice of Intent - Bayou DeSiard Netting Regulations - Bennie Fontenot
- ✓11. Report on Department's Capitol Outlay Projects - Fred Prejean
- ✓12. Civil Restitution and Class 1 Update - Wynnette Kees
- ✓13. Monthly Law Enforcement Report/May - Winton Vidrine
- ✓14. Secretary's Report to the Commission - Joe Herring
- ✓15. Set October 1994 Meeting Date
16. Public Comments
17. Adjourn

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BATON ROUGE, LA
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Project Am.?

(3/8)9 -

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LOUISIANA WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES COMMISSION
BATON ROUGE, LA
June 2, 1994
10:00 AM

1. Roll Call
2. Approval of Minutes of May 5, 1994
3. Natural Registry Land Program - Recognition of International Paper Company - Latimore Smith *Photo?*
4. Aircraft Report - ~~Lee Caubarreux~~ *Corky*
5. Public Comments on 1994-95 Resident Game Hunting Seasons -
6. Notice of Intent - Reptiles and Amphibians - Johnnie Tarver
- 1-490 7. Shell Dredging Lease - Approval of Minimum Royalty and Related Lease Items - Bert Jones/Minerals Committee
- 1-557 8. Discussion of Catfish in Lake Des Allemands, Possible Notice of Intent - Tee John Mialjevich
- II-524 9. Ratification - Black Bass Regulations on Caney Creek Reservoir - Bennie Fontenot
- II-539 10. Notice of Intent - Bayou DeSiard Netting Regulations - Bennie Fontenot
- III-050 11. Report on Department's Capitol Outlay Projects - Fred Prejean
- III-133 12. Civil Restitution and Class 1 Update - Wynnette Kees
- III-160 13. Monthly Law Enforcement Report/May - Winton Vidrine
- III-260 14. Secretary's Report to the Commission - Joe Herring
- III-476 15. *Brandt* Set October 1994 Meeting Date
16. Public Comments
17. Adjourn

LOUISIANA

One of the premier natural riparian forests in southeast Louisiana is protected by International Paper, the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, and The Nature Conservancy.

Baton Rouge, Louisiana (06/02/94) - The Nature Conservancy and the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries announced today the signing of an agreement for protection and management of 213 acres with International Paper. This agreement will place Ivy's Bluff, located in St. Helena Parish, into the Natural Areas Registry Program.

Ivy's Bluff is an old-growth mixed hardwood-pine forest in the floodplain of the Tickfaw River. According to the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries Natural Heritage Program, it is without doubt similar in structure and composition to the original forests indigenous to the central Florida Parishes.

This particular site contains trees well in excess of over 100 years of age, some three to five feet in diameter. It also has several plant species found only in the Florida Parishes in Louisiana, such as starbush.

"Over the past 100 years, we have lost the vast majority of our old-growth forests in Louisiana," said Nancy Jo Craig, executive director, The Nature Conservancy of Louisiana. "Ivy's Bluff is an excellent example of the original old-growth forests of the Florida Parishes and the first to be protected."

The Natural Areas Registry Program was created by the Louisiana legislature in 1987 as a cooperative program between The Nature Conservancy and the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries. It recognizes the contributions made by landowners to protect Louisiana's rich, natural legacy. The program has protected over 46,000 acres since its inception.

"This is International Paper's second such project with The Nature Conservancy in Louisiana," said Walter Dennis, manager of forest ecology, International Paper. "When the Conservancy pointed out the importance of Ivy's Bluff, we were pleased to cooperate in protecting this unique forest community."

"International Paper is currently protecting many environmentally unique areas on it's ownership across the south," continued Dennis. "One of the company's management goals is to practice responsible stewardship for our land and its wildlife."

P.O. BOX 4125

BATON ROUGE,

LOUISIANA 70821

(504) 338-1040

FAX 338-0103

The Nature Conservancy is an international organization committed to the global preservation of natural diversity. Operating in the United States for more than 40 years, the Conservancy a private 501(c)3 non-profit organization, has saved over 7.9 million acres and maintains more than 1,500 preserves that are habitat for rare and endangered species, and entire ecosystems that were once common but are now rapidly disappearing.

International Paper is Louisiana's largest private land manager with over 700,000 acres throughout the state. One of the world's largest timber/forest/paper products companies, it employs approximately 4,000 people in several operations at Louisiana sites. The company is headquartered in Purchase, NY.

For more information contact:

The Nature Conservancy

Nancy Jo Craig	504/338-1040
Vickie King	504/338-1040

International Paper South Central Region

Walter Dennis	601/446-6611
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**For Immediate Release
February 25, 1994**

LOUISIANA

Program on the brink of extinction brought back by Exxon

New Orleans, Louisiana (February 25, 1994) - Exxon has donated \$15,000 to The Nature Conservancy of Louisiana to ensure the continuation of the Natural Areas Registry Program. The Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries has matched this gift with \$10,000 for the Registry program. The program has protected over 46,000 acres since its inception in 1987.

"Wildlife and Fisheries had funded the Natural Areas Registry Program since 1988," said Joe L. Herring, secretary, Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries. "Unfortunately, this year due to budget constraints, the program was almost lost. The Department was able to leverage Exxon's gift to budget \$10,000 to keep this successful program going."

"The Natural Areas Registry Program is a cooperative program of The Nature Conservancy and the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries," said Nancy Jo Craig, executive director, The Nature Conservancy of Louisiana. "The Registry recognizes the contributions made by landowners to protect Louisiana's rich, natural legacy."

The Nature Conservancy contacts landowners to discuss the special plants, animals, or natural communities which occur on their properties. By informing owners of the importance of these sites, the program reduces the chance that significant natural areas might inadvertently be destroyed.

Registration is totally voluntary and does not occur without the owner's consent. By seeking the cooperation of landowners, the Registry program encourages voluntary conservation of biologically unique lands.

Exxon's gift is the latest in a series of donation the company has made to the Conservancy over the last several years. In 1992, Exxon donated \$30,000 for the protection of the Tunica Hills, in 1990 they pledged \$100,000 for the purchase of Bluebonnet Swamp, and in 1988 they gave \$75,000 for the acquisition of the White Kitchen Wetland. Exxon also helped establish the Conservancy's Louisiana office with a gift of \$10,000 in 1987.

P.O. BOX 4125

BATON ROUGE,

LOUISIANA 70821

(504) 338-1040

FAX 338-0103

"Exxon is again pleased to join with The Nature Conservancy in another project to help save Louisiana's heritage," said Bill Rainey, Exxon's Baton Rouge Refinery manager. "The Registry Program provides the perfect opportunity to have private landowners protect and preserve our state's significant areas."

Operating in the United States for over 40 years, the Conservancy a private 501(c)3 non-profit organization, has helped protect over 7.7 million acres that are habitat for rare and endangered species, and entire ecosystems that were once common but are now rapidly disappearing.

For further information contact:

The Nature Conservancy	504/338-1040
Nancy Jo Craig	
Vickie King	

Exxon	713/656-4376
Les Rogers	

Department of Wildlife and Fisheries	504/765-2623
Joe L. Herring	

State of Louisiana



Joe L. Herring
Secretary

Department of Wildlife and Fisheries
Post Office Box 98000
Baton Rouge, LA 70898-9000
(504) 765-2800
May 24, 1994

Edwin W. Edwards
Governor

MEMORANDUM:

TO: Joe L. Herring, Secretary

FROM: Lee Caubarreux, Assistant Secretary

SUBJECT: Aviation Report - April 1994
Total hours listed are:

PILOT			TOTAL HOURS			
G. Rackle	-		31.3			
B. Stamey	-		23.3			
M. Windham	-		3.4			
D. Clause	-		45.1			
TOTAL HOURS	-		103.10			
-0- No Flights						
PLANE		FLIGHT HOURS	ESTIMATED ¹ COST(TOTAL)	ACTUAL ² COST(TOTAL)	COMMISSION METHOD	
N61092	Amphib	- 18.7	2,190.33	1,390.16	3,907.37	
70365	Float-DC	- 45.1	4,159.57	2,400.43	5,914.41	
N2576K	Float-MW	- 3.4	437.14	655.79		
N9467Y	210	- 31.0	3,463.94	5,785.19	6,411.11	
N223MS	Partenavia	- 4.9	769.89	3,969.07	1,335.15	
N57266	Aero Commander	- 0.0				
TOTALS		103.10	11,020.87	14,200.64	17,568.04	
¹ Estimated Cost is based on an historical average per flight hour. ² Actual Cost substitutes actual maintenance for the month for the average maintenance costs used in the previous figure. This is the only figure used in the calculation of estimated costs that varies significantly from month to month.						

LGC:csg
cc: Debbie Unbehagen, Fiscal

April, 1994

PLANE: N223MS (PARTENAVIA)				
DATE	PILOT	DESTINATION & PURPOSE	HOURS	PASSENGERS
04/07/94	Stamey	BR→RUSTON→BR: Commission meeting	2.3	B. Fontenot W. Kees S. Hawkins
04/12/94	Rackle	BR→LFT: inspection	1.2	none
04/27/94	Rackle	LFT→BR: return from maintenance, test flight	1.4	none
		TOTAL	4.90	

PLANE: N9467Y (210)				
DATE	PILOT	DESTINATION & PURPOSE	HOURS	PASSENGERS
04/04/94	Stamey	BR→N LA→BR: aquatic weed survey	4.2	M. Leatherman
04/07/94	Rackle	NO→RUSTON→NO: Commission meeting	3.1	T.J. Mialjevich C. Perret
04/08/94	Stamey	BR→S CENTRAL & CENTRAL LA & NE LA→BR: photo of WMA	3.2	K. Ribbeck
04/11/94	Stamey	BR→COASTAL ZONE→BR: LOOP pipeline	2.3	R. Allemand S. Longman
04/12/94	Stamey	BR→LFT: maintenance	.6	none
04/21/94	Stamey	LFT→BR: return from maintenance	.6	none
04/21/94	Stamey	BR→CENTRAL LA→BR: WMA survey	2.3	J. Emfinger
04/22/94	Stamey	BR→SHV→BR: dredging operation survey	2.6	J. W. Smith
04/25/94	Stamey	BR→OPL→BR: aquatic weed survey for central LA & SW coastal	3.2	C. Dugas
04/26/94	Stamey	BR→SE COASTAL→BR: aquatic weed survey	2.0	C. Biggar
04/27/94	Rackle	BR→ROCKEFELLER→COASTAL→LFT: pelican survey, drop off for maintenance	6.9	L. McNeese G. Perry
		TOTAL	31.00	

PLANE: N70365 (FLOAT-DC)				
DATE	PILOT	DESTINATION & PURPOSE	HOURS	PASSENGERS
04/02/94	Clause	NI→Reg. 9, Vermillion Bay→NI: shrimp, gill nets	2.2	C. Pitre
04/04/94	Clause	NI→Reg. 8, Sound Area→NI: gill nets, shrimp, crabs	3.9	C. Pitre D. Folse P. Borders
04/07/94	Clause	NI→Sound Area: shrimp Reg. 8 & 9→NI: oyster, gill net	4.8	R. Champagne

04/08/94	Clause	NI→Reg. 6 & 7→NI: shrimp, gill net	.9	C. Pitre
04/14/94	Clause	NI→fly Sound Area→Reg. 9 & 8→NI: shrimp, gill net	3.0	C. Pitre G. Adams
04/15/94	Clause	NI→Reg. 9 & 8→NI: shrimp	4.0	C. Pitre G. Adams
04/16/94	Clause	NI→Reg. 9 & 8→NI: shrimp	2.5	C. Pitre G. Adams
04/20/94	Clause	NI→Reg. 5→NI: gill nets, crabs	3.0	G. Gremillion G. Adams
04/21/94	Clause	NI→Reg. 8 & 9→NI: shrimp	1.0	G. Adams
04/22/94	Clause	NI→Reg. 8 & 9→NI: shrimp	2.3	G. Adams
04/23/94	Clause	NI→Reg. 8 & 9→NI: shrimp	1.0	G. Adams
04/24/94	Clause	NI→Reg. 8 & 9→NI: shrimp	2.0	G. Adams
04/27/94	Clause	NI→Reg. 9→NI: enforcement	3.5	G. Adams D. Folse
04/28/94	Clause	NI→Reg. 9→NI: enforcement	3.5	G. Adams D. Folse
04/29/94	Clause	NI→Reg. 9→NI: enforcement	3.5	G. Adams D. Folse
04/30/94	Clause	NI→Reg. 9→NI: enforcement	4.0	G. Adams D. Folse
		TOTAL	45.10	

PLANE: N61092 (AMPHIB)

DATE	PILOT	DESTINATION & PURPOSE	HOURS	PASSENGERS
04/06/94	Rackle	NO→Coastal→NO: DNR permits	1.7	R. Latapie
04/07/94	Rackle	NO→BR→NO: Commission Meeting	1.8	T. J. Mialjevich C. Perret
04/13/94	Rackle	NO→Coastal→NO: facility inspection, shrimp survey	4.5	C. Perret J. Roussel
04/19/94	Rackle	NO→Coastal→NO: shell placement on seed grounds	4.7	R. Dugas F. Hernandez-Dravo P. Page-Pontch. Materials
04/20/94	Rackle	NO→Houma→Coastal→NO: DNR permits	1.5	D. Watson
04/26/94	Rackle	NO→BR→Rockefeller→NI→BR→NO: land acquisition, Enf. patrol	4.5	B. Love J. Nunez
		TOTAL	18.70	

PLANE: N2576K (FLOAT-MW)				
DATE	PILOT	DESTINATION & PURPOSE	HOURS	PASSENGERS
04/08/94	Windham	NO→Pass-a-Loutre→NO: review Corps of Engineers South Pass dredging	2.0	S. Conray, COE B. Nard, COE
04/18/94	Windham	NO→Salvador WMA→NO: abandonment of oil & gas structure	1.4	B. Campbell, Conservation Dept.
		TOTAL	3.4	
PLANE: N25766 (AERO COMMANDER)				
DATE	PILOT	DESTINATION & PURPOSE	HOURS	PASSENGERS
		no flights		

Name:

Chad Hotard

Address:

Innis, LA

70747

Phone:

(504)-492-2657

April 26, 1994

Mr. Bert H. Jones
Member
Wildlife and Fisheries Commission
P. O. Box 98000
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70898-9000

Dear Mr. Jones:

I am writing to you on behalf of myself and many other sportsmen and friends who live in Pointe Coupee Parish. The purpose of this letter is to discuss the current policies of the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission as they pertain to the regulation of use of dogs for the purpose of deer hunting.

While I am opposed to the running or chasing of any wild creatures by domestic dogs in globo, I am especially concerned by the length of the deer hunting season with dogs in Point Coupee Parish. the use of dogs for the purpose of ambushing a wild deer creates a number of negative effects on the natural habitat. Some of these effects are as follows:

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AREA 6 Pointe Coupee Parish	59 Total Days 14 still hunting days 45 hunting days w/dogs

I respectfully ask you to consider this matter. The situation in Pointe Coupee Parish is one that needs immediate attention.

Awaiting your reply, I remain

Very truly yours,

cc: Edwin W. Edwards, Governor, State of Louisiana
Joe L. Herring, Secretary, Department of Wildlife and Fisheries
Clyde W. Kimball, Deputy Secretary, Department of Wildlife and Fisheries
Leroy G. Caubarraux, Assistant Secretary, Office of Wildlife
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Tee John J. Mialjevich, Member, Wildlife and Fisheries Commission
John F. "Jeff" Schneider, Member, Wildlife and Fisheries Commission
Peter G. Vujnovich, Sr., Member, Wildlife and Fisheries Commission

Name: R. Sidney Ewing
Address: 8341 Hwy 418
Batchelor, La. 70415
Phone: (504) 492-2431

April 26, 1994

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Member
Wildlife and Fisheries Commission
P. O. Box 98000
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70898-9000

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John F. "Jeff" Schneider, Member, Wildlife and Fisheries Commission
Peter G. Vujnovich, Sr., Member, Wildlife and Fisheries Commission

Name: Wilson R. Carling Sr.
Address: 2626 Delhi Lane
Batchelor LA. 70715
Phone: 504 492-2183

April 26, 1994

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Member
Wildlife and Fisheries Commission
P. O. Box 98000
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70898-9000

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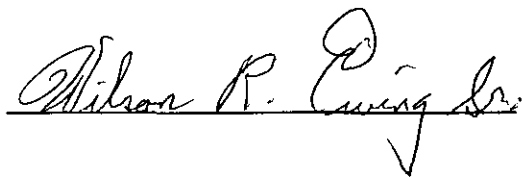
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Tee John J. Mialjevich, Member, Wildlife and Fisheries Commission
John F. "Jeff" Schneider, Member, Wildlife and Fisheries Commission
Peter G. Vujnovich, Sr., Member, Wildlife and Fisheries Commission

Name: Wilburn F Brooks
Address: 3325 Altha Dr.
Baton Rouge 70814
Phone: 504-275-1283

April 26, 1994

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Member
Wildlife and Fisheries Commission
P. O. Box 98000
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70898-9000

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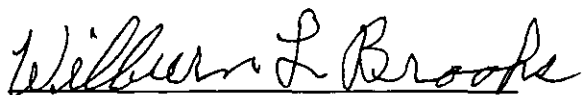
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John F. "Jeff" Schneider, Member, Wildlife and Fisheries Commission
Peter G. Vujnovich, Sr., Member, Wildlife and Fisheries Commission

Name: Cecil R. Hymel
Address: P.O. Box 931
Innis, LA 70747
Phone: 504-492-2247

April 26, 1994

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Member
Wildlife and Fisheries Commission
P. O. Box 98000
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70898-9000

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John F. "Jeff" Schneider, Member, Wildlife and Fisheries Commission
Peter G. Vujnovich, Sr., Member, Wildlife and Fisheries Commission

Name: Denton R Moore
Address: 4461 Fisherman Rd.
Batchelor La. 70715
Phone: 504 492 2356

April 26, 1994

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Wildlife and Fisheries Commission
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Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70898-9000

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John F. "Jeff" Schneider, Member, Wildlife and Fisheries Commission
Peter G. Vujnovich, Sr., Member, Wildlife and Fisheries Commission

Name: William R. Ewin Jr.
Address: 2626 Delhi Lane
Batchelor LA. 70715
Phone: (504) 492-2183

April 26, 1994

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Wildlife and Fisheries Commission
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Name: John P. Miglicco
Address: 2496 Del Rio Ln.
Baton Rouge, LA 70715
Phone: 504-492-2791

April 26, 1994

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Wildlife and Fisheries Commission
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Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70898-9000

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Peter G. Vujnovich, Sr., Member, Wildlife and Fisheries Commission

Name:

Terrell Lavalley

Address:

Box 9981 La 1
70753

Phone:

504-492-2272

April 26, 1994

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Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70898-9000

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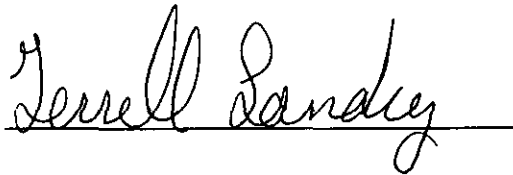
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Name: HUBERT L. HUMPHREYS
Address: P.O. BOX 901
INNIS, LA 70747
Phone: 492-2210

April 26, 1994

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Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70898-9000

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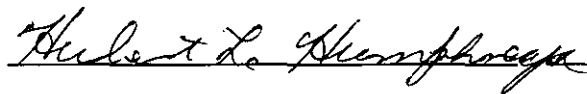
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cc: Edwin W. Edwards, Governor, State of Louisiana
Joe L. Herring, Secretary, Department of Wildlife and Fisheries
Clyde W. Kimball, Deputy Secretary, Department of Wildlife and Fisheries
Leroy G. Caubarraux, Assistant Secretary, Office of Wildlife
Corky Perret, Assistant Secretary, Office of Fisheries (Acting)
Joseph B. Cormier, Member, Wildlife and Fisheries Commission
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Tee John J. Mialjevich, Member, Wildlife and Fisheries Commission
John F. "Jeff" Schneider, Member, Wildlife and Fisheries Commission
Peter G. Vujnovich, Sr., Member, Wildlife and Fisheries Commission

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504-492-3454

April 26, 1994

Mr. Bert H. Jones
Member
Wildlife and Fisheries Commission
P. O. Box 98000
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70898-9000

Dear Mr. Jones:

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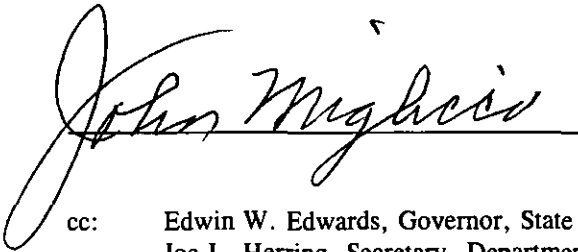
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Peter G. Vujnovich, Sr., Member, Wildlife and Fisheries Commission

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492-2104

April 26, 1994

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Member
Wildlife and Fisheries Commission
P. O. Box 98000
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70898-9000

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April 26, 1994

Mr. Bert H. Jones
Member
Wildlife and Fisheries Commission
P. O. Box 98000
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70898-9000

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John F. "Jeff" Schneider, Member, Wildlife and Fisheries Commission
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April 26, 1994

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Member
Wildlife and Fisheries Commission
P. O. Box 98000
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70898-9000

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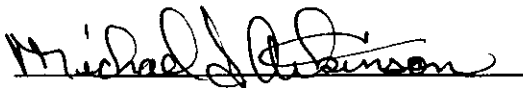
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Phone: (504) 492-2247

April 26, 1994

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Member
Wildlife and Fisheries Commission
P. O. Box 98000
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70898-9000

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Peter G. Vujnovich, Sr., Member, Wildlife and Fisheries Commission

Name: CHARLES HOPKINS
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Phone: (504) 492-2390

April 26, 1994

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Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70898-9000

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John F. "Jeff" Schneider, Member, Wildlife and Fisheries Commission
Peter G. Vujnovich, Sr., Member, Wildlife and Fisheries Commission

Name: Riverfront Hunting Club
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Innis, LA 70747
Phone: (504) 492-2318

April 26, 1994

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Wildlife and Fisheries Commission
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Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70898-9000

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Larry S. Stuard, President

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Peter G. Vujnovich, Sr., Member, Wildlife and Fisheries Commission

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Phone: 504-492-2403

April 26, 1994

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Wildlife and Fisheries Commission
P. O. Box 98000
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70898-9000

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NOTICE OF INTENT

Department of Wildlife and Fisheries Wildlife and Fisheries Commission

The Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries does hereby give notice of its intent to establish regulations which govern the collection, captive maintenance, research and management of native species of reptiles and amphibians. The reptile and amphibian industry of Louisiana represents a sustainable and renewable resource, valuable to the economy providing income to approximately ⁵⁸⁰~~321~~ collectors and ~~29~~ 39 wholesale/retail dealers. The reptile and amphibian harvest program is in keeping with wise wildlife management techniques based upon scientific research.

The Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission does hereby authorize and delegate to the Secretary of the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, the authority to take any and all necessary steps on behalf of the Commission to promulgate and effectuate this Notice of Intent and the final rule, including but not limited to filing of the Fiscal and Economic Impact Statements, the filing of the Notice of Intent and preparation of reports and correspondence to other agencies of government.

Title 76

WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES

Part XV. Reptiles and Amphibians

Chapter 1. Guidelines

§101. Recreational and Commercial Harvests; Prohibitions

A. Purpose

These regulations are to govern the collection, captive maintenance, research and management of native and certain exotic species of reptiles and amphibians. Consistent with the constitutional authority and legislative mandates, the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission, Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries and the Louisiana Reptile and Amphibian Task Force support the following guidelines, principles and regulations for collectors, buyers/dealers and scientists handling native species of reptiles and amphibians.

B. General Considerations

1. The living conditions of animals held in captivity at field sites should be appropriate for that species and contribute to their health and well-being. The housing, feeding, and nonmedical care of the animals will be directed by a person trained and experienced in proper care, handling, and use of the species being maintained. Mixed housing is also appropriate for holding or displaying certain species.

2. Individuals of endangered or threatened taxa should neither be removed from the wild (except in collaboration with conservation efforts), nor imported or exported, except in compliance with applicable regulations.

3. Removal from the wild of potentially tending individuals of species known to tend nests should, as a general principle, be avoided during the nesting season unless justified for scientific reasons.

C. Collecting

1. Live-capture techniques should prevent or minimize damage to the animal.

2. Traps should be checked at least daily when weather conditions threaten survival of trapped animals. Investigators must make every effort to prevent trap deaths from exposure, drowning, cardiogenic shock, or capture myopathy.

3. Collecting should always be conducted so as to leave habitat as undisturbed as possible. Permanent removal of more than 50 percent of the animals from any breeding or hibernation aggregation should be avoided unless justified in writing for scientific reasons by the investigator. Similarly, relative large collections of gravid females from any populations for destructive sampling should be avoided unless justified for scientific reasons.

D. Methods of Collection (56:632.6)

1. The use of gasoline, chemicals, or other volatile substances to flush reptiles and amphibians from natural hiding places, nests, or dens is prohibited.

2. The destruction of natural habitats is prohibited. All logs, rocks, stumps, and other natural objects may be turned over or moved, but they must be replaced in their original position upon completion of the collector's inspection.

3. Any trap or other device designed to capture reptiles or amphibians, which remains in the field unattended, must bear a tag with the name, address, and license number of the collector. All such devices must be checked every 24 hours or they must be rendered unworkable during periods of nonuse.

E. Restraint and Handling

1. General Principles - The decision to use physical or chemical restraint of wild amphibians or reptiles should be based upon knowledge of behavior of the animals, and availability of facilities. Collectors and dealers should determine and use the least amount of restraint necessary to do the job in a humane manner. Because amphibians or reptiles, especially venomous species (including those with toxic skin secretions), may be capable of inflicting serious injury either on themselves or those handling them, some form of restraint often is prudent. Species should not be confined with other species (other than food prey) that they may injure. The well-being of the captive animal is of paramount importance; improper restraint, especially of frightened animals, can lead to major physiological disturbances that can result in deleterious or even fatal consequences.

2. Animals are best handled quietly and with the minimum personnel necessary. Darkened conditions tend to alleviate stress and quiet the animals and are recommended whenever appropriate. When handling large reptiles, netting or maneuvering or dropping them into a bag via hook, tongs, etc., is preferable inasmuch as they may suffer disproportionately great damage while struggling.

F. Housing and Maintenance

1. Normal field maintenance should incorporate, as far as possible, those aspects of natural habitat deemed important to the survival and well-being of the animal. Adequacy

of maintenance can be judged, relative to the natural environment, by monitoring a combination of factors such as changes in growth and weight, survival rates, breeding success, activity levels, general behavior, and appearance. Consideration should be given to providing an environment that includes features such as natural materials, refuges, perches, and water baths. Natural foods should be duplicated as closely as possible, as should natural light, moisture, and temperature conditions unless alterations of these are factors under investigation.

2. Frequency of cage cleaning should represent a compromise between the level of cleanliness necessary to prevent disease, and the amount of stress imposed by frequent handling and exposure to unfamiliar surroundings and bedding.

G. Turtle Rules and Regulations

1. Turtle Trap - any device constructed with horizontal funnel entrances not positioned in tandem, or opening on the upper surface, with or without attractants, with openings in the upper surface to allow constant functional breathing of any air-breathing captured specimens, designed to attract and/or capture turtles in aquatic habitats.

a. Each trap or device shall be clearly marked as "TURTLE TRAP".

b. Trap or device placement in the water column shall provide continuous breathing opportunities for the captured specimens by having openings in the upper surface to allow functional breathing of the captured specimens.

c. All fish and/or other non-target species other than watersnakes and salamanders (e.g., amphiumas) shall be released into the wild upon discovery or within 24 hours, whichever comes first.

d. Possession of finfish in the field while engaging in the commercial turtle trapping operations shall be prohibited.

e. A Reptile and Amphibian Collectors License is required to sell turtles or other reptiles and/or amphibians captured with legal commercial fishing gear or by other legal methods.

2. Alligator Snapping Turtle (Macroclemys temmincki)

a. Size Limit

i. Commercial take - all turtles shall be 15 inches carapace length or greater (all turtles less than 15 inches shall be released at the time of capture)

(a) Reptile and Amphibian Collector's License required as provided in 56:632.4 (\$25.00)

(b) Holder of a Collector's License shall not possess turtles less than 15 inches carapace length by claiming provisions of G.2.a.ii.

(c) Carapace length measures the straight line distance along the midline of the carapace.

ii. Recreational take - no size limit

(a) Basic recreational fishing license required as provided in 56:632.1.

iii. Reptile and Amphibian Wholesale/Retail

Dealer's License required as provided in 56:632.5.

(a) Mandatory records include weights and carapace length measurements recorded by Reptile and Amphibian Wholesale/Retail Dealer at the time of purchase; to be available for Department inspection upon demand.

(b) Size restriction and measuring equipment effective for a three year period (January 1, 1995 - December 31, 1998); following that period an evaluation of size limit shall be evaluated by the Department.

b. Possession Limit

i. Recreational take - four per day per person.

ii. Commercial take - no limit on numbers taken.

H. Green Anole Rule

1. It shall be illegal to sell or purchase any Green Anole (Anolis carolinensis) with a snout-vent length of less than one and three quarters inches or an overall length of less than five inches with the tail intact.

I. Checklist of native or established amphibians and reptiles of Louisiana as listed by Dundee and Rossman, 1989, The Amphibians and Reptiles of Louisiana, LSU Press.

1. Salamanders

Spotted Salamander (Ambystoma maculatum)

Marbled Salamander (Ambystoma opacum)

Mole Salamander (Ambystoma talpoideum)

Small-mouthed Salamander (Ambystoma texanum)

Eastern Tiger Salamander (Ambystoma tigrinum
tigrinum)

Two-toed Amphiuma (Amphiuma means)

Three-toed Amphiuma (Amphiuma tridactylum)

Spotty Dusky Salamander (Desmognathus fuscus
conanti)

Southern Dusky Salamander (Desmognathus
auriculatus)

Southern Two-lined Salamander (Eurycea cirrigera)

Three-lined Salamander (Eurycea longicauda
guttolineata)

Dwarf Salamander (Eurycea quadridigitata)

Four-toed Salamander (Hemidactylium scutatum)

Slimy Salamanders (Plethodon glutinosus complex)*

Southern Red-backed Salamander (Plethodon
serratus)

Webster's Salamander (Plethodon websteri)

Gulf Coast Mud Salamander (Pseudotriton montanus
flavissimus)

Southern Red Salamander (Pseudotriton ruber
vioscai)

Gulf Coast Waterdog (Necturus beyeri)

Red River Waterdog (Necturus maculosus
louisianensis)

Central Newt (Notophthalmus viridescens
louisianensis)

Western Lesser Siren (Siren intermedia nettingi)

*Plethodon glutinosus includes P. mississippi and P. kisatchie which can be distinguished only by biochemical methods.

2. Toads and Frogs

Dwarf American Toad (Bufo americanus charlesmithi)

Oak Toad (Bufo quercicus)

Southern Toad (Bufo terrestris)

Gulf Coast Toad (Bufo valliceps)

Fowler's Toad (Bufo woodhousii fowleri)

Northern Cricket Frog (Acris crepitans crepitans)

Southern Cricket Frog (Acris gryllus gryllus)

Bird-voiced Treefrog (Hyla avivoca)

Cope's Gray Treefrog (Hyla chrysoscelis)

Greater Gray Treefrog (Hyla versicolor)

Green Treefrog (Hyla cinerea)

Northern Spring Peeper (Hyla crucifer crucifer)

Pine Woods Treefrog (Hyla femoralis)

Barking Treefrog (Hyla gratiosa)

Squirrel Treefrog (Hyla squirella)

Ornate Chorus Frog (Pseudacris ornata)

Strecker's Chorus Frog (Pseudacris streckeri)

Upland Chorus Frog (Pseudacris triseriata

feriarum)

Greenhouse Frog (Eleutherodactylus planirostri)

established exotic

Eastern Narrow-mouthed Frog (Gastrophryne carolinensis)

Eastern Spadefoot (Scaphiopus holbrookii)

holbrookii)

Hurter's Spadefoot (Scaphiopus holbrookii

hurterii)

Southern Crawfish Frog (Rana areolata areolata)

Dusky Gopher Frog (Rana areolata sevosa)

Bullfrog (Rana catesbeiana)

Bronze Frog (Rana clamitans clamitans)

Pig Frog (Rana grylio)

Pickerel Frog (Rana palustris)

Southern Leopard Frog (Rana sphenoccephala)

3. Turtles

Common Snapping Turtle (Chelydra serpentina
serpentina)

Alligator Snapping Turtle (Macrochelys temminckii)

Southern Painted Turtle (Chrysemys picta dorsalis)

Eastern Chicken Turtle (Deirochelys reticularia
reticularia)

Western Chicken Turtle (Deirochelys reticularia
miaria)

Mississippi Map Turtle (Graptemys kohnii)

Ringed Map Turtle (Graptemys oculifera)

Ouachita Map Turtle (Graptemys pseudogeographica
ouachitensis)

Sabine Map Turtle (Graptemys pseudogeographica
sabinensis)

Alabama Map Turtle (Graptemys pulchra)

Mississippi Diamondback Terrapin (Malaclemys

terrapin pileata)

River Cooter (Pseudemys concinna complex)

Florida Cooter (Pseudemys floridana complex)

Gulf Coast Box Turtle (Terrapene carolina major)

Three-toed Box Turtle (Terrapene carolina

triunguis)

Ornate Box Turtle (Terrapene ornata ornata)

Red-eared Slider (Trachemys scripta elegans)

Mississippi Mud Turtle (Kinosternon subrubrum

hippocrepis)

Razor-backed Musk Turtle (Sternotherus carinatus)

Stripe-necked Musk Turtle (Sternotherus minor

peltifer)

Stinkpot (Sternotherus odoratus)

Gopher Tortoise (Gopherus polyphemus)

Midland Smooth Softshell (Apalone mutica mutica)

Gulf Coast Smooth Softshell (Apalone mutica

calvata)

Gulf Coast Spiny Softshell (Apalone spinifera

aspera)

Pallid Spiny Softshell (Apalone spinifera pallida)

4. Lizards

Eastern Slender Glass Lizard (Ophisaurus

attenuatus longicaudus)

Western Slender Glass Lizard (Ophisaurus

attenuatus attenuatus)

Eastern Glass Lizard (Ophisaurus ventralis)

Mediterranean Gecko (Hemidactylus turcicus
turcicus) established exotic

Green Anole (Anolis carolinensis)

Southern Fence Lizard (Sceloporus undulatus
undulatus)

Northern Fence Lizard (Sceloporus undulatus
hyacinthinus)

Southern Coal Skink (Eumeces anthracinus
pluvialis)

Five-lined Skink (Eumeces fasciatus)

Southeastern Five-lined Skink (Eumeces
inexpectatus)

Broad-headed Skink (Eumeces laticeps)

Southern Prairie Skink (Eumeces septentrionalis
obtusirostris)

Ground Skink (Scincella lateralis)

Six-lined Racerunner (Cnemidophorus sexlineatus
sexlineatus)

5. Snakes

Midwest Worm Snake (Carphophis amoenus helenae)

Western Worm Snake (Carphophis amoenus vermis)

Northern Scarlet Snake (Cemophora coccinea copei)

Buttermilk Racer (Coluber constrictor anthicus)

Black-masked Racer (Coluber constrictor
latrunculus)

Tan Racer (Coluber constrictor etheridgei)

Eastern Yellow-bellied Racer (Coluber constrictor

flaviventris)

Southern Black Racer (Coluber constrictor priapus)

Mississippi Ringneck Snake (Diadophis punctatus

stictogenys)

Great Plains Rat Snake (Elaphe guttata emoryi)

Corn Snake (Elaphe guttata guttata)

Black Rat Snake (Elaphe obsoleta obsoleta)

Texas Rat Snake (Elaphe obsoleta lindheimeri)

Western Mud Snake (Farancia abacura reinwardtii)

Rainbow Snake (Farancia erytrogramma erytrogramma)

Eastern Hognose Snake (Heterodon platyrhinos)

Prairie Kingsnake (Lampropeltis calligaster

calligaster)

Mole Kingsnake (Lampropeltis calligaster

rhombomaculata)

Speckled Kingsnake (Lampropeltis getulus

holbrooki)

Louisiana Milk Snake (Lampropeltis triangulum

amaura)

Scarlet Kingsnake (Lampropeltis triangulum

elapsoides)

Eastern Coachwhip (Masticophis flagellum

flagellum)

Gulf Salt Marsh Snake (Nerodia clarkii clarkii)

Western Green Water Snake (Nerodia cyclopion)

Yellow-bellied Water Snake (Nerodia erythrogaster

flavigaster)

Blotched Water Snake (Nerodia erythrogaster
transversa)

Broad-banded Water Snake (Nerodia fasciata
confluens)

Diamond-backed Water Snake (Nerodia rhombifer
rhombifer)

Midland Water Snake (Nerodia sipedon pleuralis)

Rough Green Snake (Opheodrys aestivus)

Black Pine Snake (Pituophis melanoleucus lodingi)

Louisiana Pine Snake (Pituophis melanoleucus
ruthveni)

Graham's Crayfish Snake (Regina grahamii)

Delta Glossy Crayfish Snake (Regina rigida deltae)

Western Glossy Crayfish Snake (Regina rigida
sinicola)

Pine Woods Snake (Rhadinaea flavilata)

Marsh Brown Snake (Storeria dekayi limnetes)

Texas Brown Snake (Storeria dekayi texana)

Midland Brown Snake (Storeria dekayi wrightorum)

Florida Red-bellied Snake (Storeria
occipitomaculata obscura)

Southeastern Crowned Snake (Tantilla coronata)

Flat-headed Snake (Tantilla gracilis)

Western Ribbon Snake (Thamnophis proximus
proximus)

Gulf Coast Ribbon Snake (Thamnophis proximus
orarius)

Eastern Ribbon Snake (Thamnophis sauritus
sauritus)

Eastern Garter Snake (Thamnophis sirtalis
sirtalis)

Rough Earth Snake (Virginia striatula)

Western Smooth Earth Snake (Virginia valeriae
elegans)

Eastern Coral Snake (Micrurus fulvius fulvius)

Texas Coral Snake (Micrurus fulvius tenere)

Southern Copperhead (Agkistrodon
contortrix contortrix)

Western Cottonmouth (Agkistrodon piscivorus
leucostoma)

Eastern Diamondback Rattlesnake (Crotalus
adamanteus)

Canebrake Rattlesnake (Crotalus horridus
atricaudatus)

Western Pygmy Rattlesnake (Sistrurus miliarius
streckeri)

6. Alligator

American Alligator (Alligator mississippiensis)

J. Restricted Amphibians and Reptiles

1. The species listed below are deemed to be especially sensitive to overcollection in the state of Louisiana because of low population levels and/or limited ranges (according to Dundee and Rossman, 1989, The Amphibians and Reptiles of Louisiana, LSU Press, and any pertinent subsequent scientific

literature). Collection of these species from the wild in Louisiana for commercial or personal purposes is hereby prohibited. Scientific collecting of these species will be allowed by permit under the following conditions:

a. one voucher specimen of these species per site may be collected to document range extensions or confirm the current occurrence of a species suspected to have been extirpated at a site (i.e. not collected in the past 20 years); collecting more than one specimen of these species shall require written justification submitted to and approved by Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, the approved number then being indicated on the permit;

b. up to five individuals of these species found dead may be salvaged;

c. any number of individuals of these species may be captured, processed (i.e. measured, marked, tissue samples taken by means deemed acceptable by Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, etc.) and released alive where originally found as part of a legitimate scientific study.

2. As more information concerning the status of these and other amphibians and reptiles becomes available, species may be removed from or added to this list.

3. List of Restricted Amphibians and Reptiles

Ambystoma tigrinum - tiger salamander

Plethodon serratus - southern red-backed

salamander

Plethodon websteri - Webster's salamander

Pseudotriton montanus - mud salamander

Pseudotriton ruber - red salamander

4. List of Threatened or Endangered Amphibians and Reptiles

a. In addition to those listed above, the following species are listed as threatened or endangered in Louisiana (Title 76, Part I, Chapter 3, Subchapter E, section 317) and may not be collected:

Chelonia mydas - green sea turtle

Eretmochelys imbricata - hawksbill sea turtle

Lepidochelys kempii - Kemp's ridley sea turtle

Dermochelys coriacea - leatherback sea turtle

Caretta caretta - loggerhead sea turtle

Gopherus polyphemus - gopher tortoise

Graptemys oculifera - ringed sawback turtle

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 56:632.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, Wildlife and Fisheries Commission, LR 20: .

The regulations governing the reptile and amphibian harvest program may be viewed at the Wildlife and Fisheries Headquarters, 2000 Quail Drive, Baton Rouge, LA, phone (504)765-2811.

Interested persons may submit written comments on the proposed regulations until 4:30 p.m., Tuesday, August 2, 1994 to Johnnie W. Tarver, La. Dept. of Wildlife and Fisheries, Box 98000, Baton Rouge, LA 70898-9000.

John F. "Jeff" Schneider
Chairman

LOUISIANA WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES COMMISSION

BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA

JUNE 2, 1994

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, the Commission is charged with setting the minimum selling price of shell for purposes of the prospective lease; and

WHEREAS, the current royalty is one-eighth (1/8) of twenty-one dollars and thirty-six cents (\$21.36), yielding a per cubic yard royalty of two dollars and sixty-seven cents (\$2.67); and

WHEREAS, the Commission desires to maintain the current royalty as a minimum under the proposed lease.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Commission does hereby set the minimum per cubic yard royalty at one-eighth (1/8) of the minimum selling price of shell which the Commission hereby sets at twenty-one dollars and thirty-six cents (\$21.36).

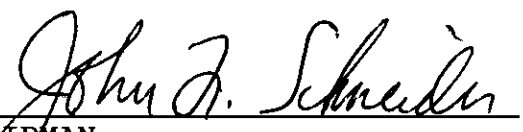
BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, the Commission does hereby set the guaranteed annual minimum royalty for the entirety of the proposed acreage at eight hundred thousand dollars (\$800,000).

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that this Commission does hereby instruct the Secretary and staff to carry out all necessary acts for the soliciting of bids and execution of the lease including, but not limited to: 1) submission of a Notice of Publication to State Lands for advertisement, and 2) submission of the Notice of Publication to all known dredging companies, the Wall Street Journal, The Journal of Commerce, The Dodge Report.

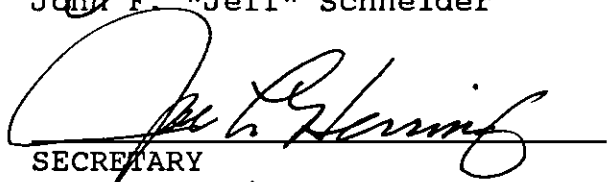
BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that legal counsel and staff are hereby authorized to make modifications to the lease document and bid package contingent upon notification to the Chairman.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Secretary is hereby authorized to set the last day for accepting bids for the lease tract(s) and the bid opening day contingent upon notification to the Chairman.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the above and foregoing resolution was duly passed by the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission on the 2nd day of June, 1994.



CHAIRMAN
John F. "Jeff" Schneider



SECRETARY
Joe L. Herring

June 2, 1994

DATE

LOUISIANA WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES COMMISSION

BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA

JUNE 2, 1994

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CHAIRMAN
John F. "Jeff" Schneider

SECRETARY
Joe L. Herring

DATE

**PROPOSED NEW CENTRAL COAST SHELL LEASES:
Consideration of Minimum Royalty Issue**

Submitted by
Louisiana Dredging Company

June 2, 1994

The Minerals Committee of the Louisiana Wildlife & Fisheries Commission has met more than once to consider the parameters for proposed new, publicly bid leases in the central coast of Louisiana. Louisiana Dredging Company, the present lessee, asks the Commissioners to consider the following points in connection with the final approval of the proposed public bid package. They relate to only one aspect of the bid package: whether the Commission should set a minimum acceptable bid per cubic yard of shell produced, based on the legal requirement that the royalty shall not be less than 1/8th of the "selling price of shell."

A brief explanation of the background of this issue may be helpful. In the litigation which resulted in the requirement that shell dredging leases be publicly bid, a contention of the plaintiff groups suing the Department was that the 1/8th minimum royalty (applicable to oil and gas produced from state-owned lands) also applied by analogy to shell. The Department and the shell companies then operating vigorously disputed this contention. Nonetheless, in the 1990 Consent Judgment which settled that litigation, all the parties agreed that future shell leases would require a minimum royalty of 1/8th of the "selling price of shell," defined as the price of shell FOB the dredge site (thought to be the closest available comparison to the wellhead price of oil or gas). The market-based nature of this price was emphasized by the language of the lease in the bid package itself: the "selling price of shell" . . . "must represent a fair market price as would be determined by a negotiated arms length agreement between two independent parties." The Department independently audits sales to verify compliance with the royalty provisions and the lease generally.

To demonstrate full compliance with the letter and spirit of the Consent Judgment, the bid form used by the Department in 1991 required bidders to stipulate the "selling price of shell" and to demonstrate that the royalty being bid equalled at least 1/8th of that amount. The winning bidder bid a royalty price of \$2.67; it also listed the "selling price of shell" as exactly eight times that amount, or \$21.36. The actual "selling price of shell" has never approached that figure. Indeed, it has probably never exceeded half of that figure. The corporate general partner who prepared this bid is now in Chapter XI bankruptcy proceedings in New Orleans.

The issue which the Minerals Committee grappled with, and which the Commission must decide, is whether a minimum royalty at or near the current bid amount of \$2.67 should be a requirement of the current bid package, based on an assumed "selling price of shell" which is at or near the artificial figure of \$21.36 stipulated in the 1991 winning bid. It is important to remember that in the 1991 bid package the Department left both the royalty to be bid and the "selling price of shell" blank to be filled in by the bidder; that is clearly the better course which allows the fair market value of shell to be reflected accurately, as contemplated by the lease. At most, the Department could require that the royalty not be less than 1/8th of the current, audited "selling price of shell" (that figure was \$7.50 in 1991 and would be less than \$10.00 today).

Louisiana Dredging Company respectfully submits that the Commission should not set any such artificial minimum royalty for the following reasons:

1 -- The interest of the State generally (and very specifically the Department's budget) is protected by the Guaranteed Annual Minimum Royalty ("GAMR") provided for by the lease: the minimum total dollar royalty that must be paid by the operator to the Department each year regardless of actual production or any other factors. The GAMR is a longstanding feature of the shell leases and has worked well to safeguard the interest of the State.

2 -- Neither the Consent Judgment nor any other legal requirement ever contemplated that the Department would attempt to regulate what the minimum "selling price of shell" should be. Indeed, this is clearly an economic and not a legal determination; it is inappropriate for the Department to attempt to regulate the marketplace economics of the shell industry. It makes no more sense for the Department to declare what the minimum "selling price of shell" should be than for the State to tell the worldwide energy markets what the wellhead price of south Louisiana sweet crude should be.

3 -- The effect of the \$2.67 royalty being paid under the existing lease, based on a completely artificial and fictitious \$21.36 "selling price of shell," has been the drastic curtailment of the market for shell over the last three years. Shell must compete with sand, gravel, inexpensive limestone imported from Mexico, and every other kind of aggregate material. Margins are razor thin and competition is fierce. Shell is an excellent product which can compete well, but not when it alone is burdened with excessive royalty requirements which are totally divorced from marketplace realities.

4 -- When shell is priced competitively, it historically has been produced at levels which generate significant royalties to the State, and large amounts of restitution shell for Department projects.

In summary, the 1/8th minimum royalty stipulated in the Consent Judgment was designed to insure that the State received no less than 1/8th of the actual "selling price of shell" regardless of any other provisions. Like oil and gas minimum royalties, it is an economic number based on the marketplace, and not a price that can be regulated bureaucratically or mandated by the Department. Any attempt to do so would represent a completely new (and entirely inappropriate) departure for the Department and would likely eliminate the industry. The Department and the State are well protected without the imposition of such a new and economically illogical requirement, and Louisiana Dredging Company submits that it should not be part of the bid package.

RULE

**DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES
WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES COMMISSION**

The Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission hereby amends the following rule changing the classification of Caney Creek Reservoir from a "quality" lake to a "trophy" black bass lake.

Title 76

WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES

Part VII. Fish and Other Aquatic Life

Chapter 1. Freshwater Sports and Commercial Fishing

§149. Black Bass Regulations-Daily Take and Size Limits

The Wildlife and Fisheries Commission establishes a statewide daily take (creel limit) of 10 fish for black bass (Micropterus spp.). The possession limit shall be the same as the daily take on water and twice the daily take off water.

In addition, the Commission establishes special size and daily take regulations for black bass on the following waterbodies:

Concordia Lake (Concordia Parish), False River (Pointe Coupee' Parish) and Caney Creek Reservoir (Jackson Parish):

Size limit: 15 inch - 19 inch slot

Daily take: 8 fish of which no more than two fish may exceed 19 inches maximum total length.*

Possession limit: On water - Same as daily take.

Off water - Twice the daily take.

A 15 - 19 inch slot limit means that it is illegal to keep or possess a black bass whose maximum total length is between 15 inches and 19 inches, both measurements inclusive.

Lake Bartholomew (Morehouse and Ouachita parishes), Black Bayou Lake (Bossier Parish), Chicot Lake (Evangeline Parish), Cross Lake (Caddo Parish), Lake Rodemacher (Rapides Parish) and Vernon Lake (Vernon Parish):

Size Limit: 14 inch - 17 inch slot

Daily Take: 8 fish of which no more than four fish may exceed 17 inches maximum total length.*

Possession limit: On water - Same as daily take.

Off water - Twice the daily take.

A 14 - 17 inch slot limit means that it is illegal to keep or possess a black bass whose maximum total length is between 14 inches and 17 inches, both measurements inclusive.

*Maximum total length - The distance in a straight line from the tip of the snout to the most posterior point of the depressed caudal fin as measured with mouth closed on a flat surface.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 56:6 (25)(a), 325 (C), 326.3

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, Wildlife and Fisheries Commission, L.R. 14:364 (June 1988), amended LR 17:278 (March 1991), repromulgated LR 17:489 (May 1991), amended LR 17:1122 (November 1991), LR 20: .

John F. "Jeff" Schneider

Chairman

NOTICE OF INTENT

DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES COMMISSION

The Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission hereby advertises its intent to adopt the following rule prohibiting the use of gill nets and trammel nets in the upper end of Bayou DeSiard located in Ouachita Parish.

Title 76

Wildlife and Fisheries

Part VII. Fish and Other Aquatic Life

Chapter 1. Freshwater Sports and Commercial Fishing

Section 173. Netting Prohibition - Bayou DeSiard

The Wildlife and Fisheries Commission hereby prohibits the use of gill nets and trammel nets in that portion of Bayou DeSiard, Ouachita Parish, bounded on the north by U.S. Highway 165 near Sterlington, and on the south by Shorty Payne Road near Black Bayou.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 56:22(B).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, Wildlife and Fisheries Commission, LR 20:

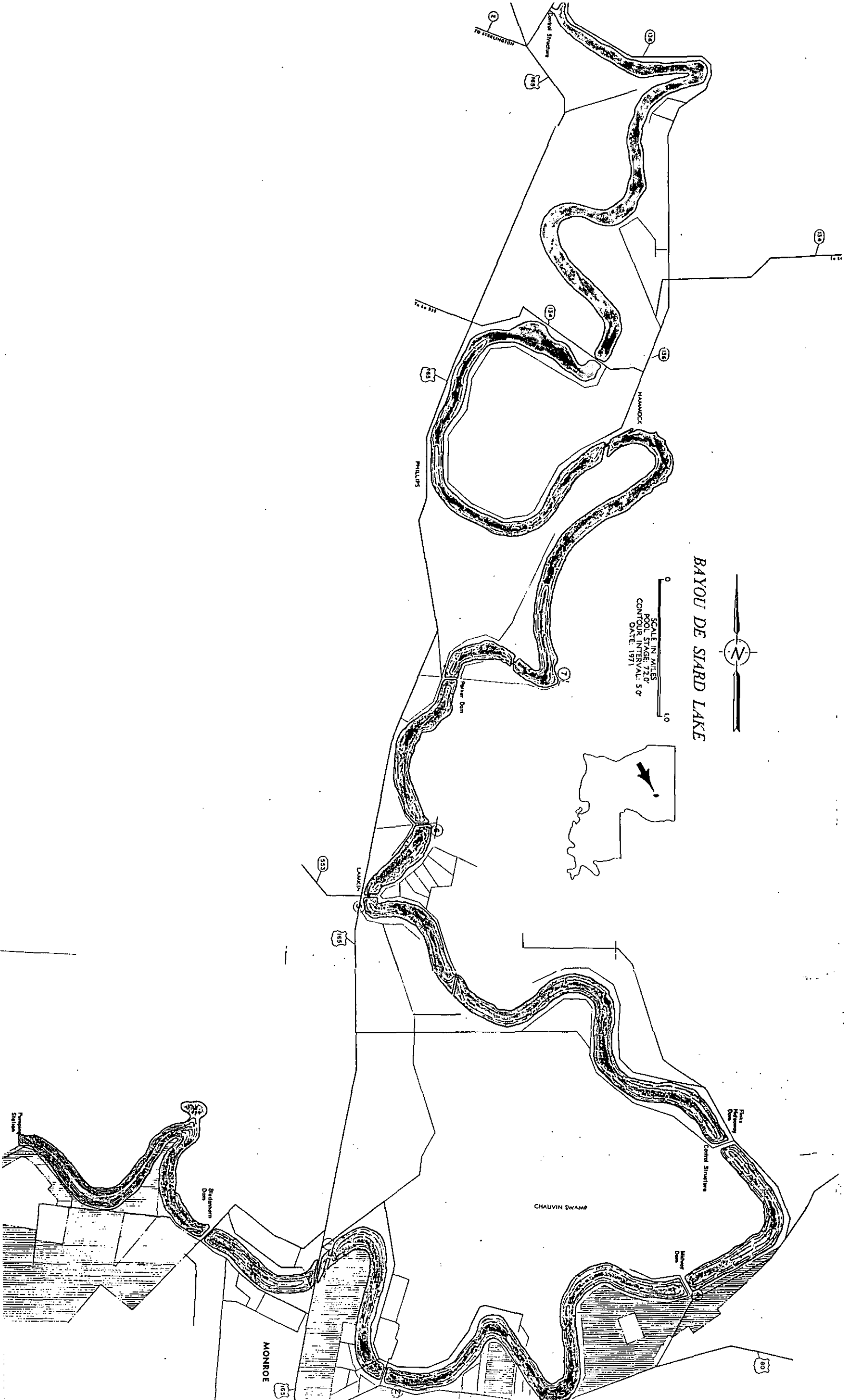
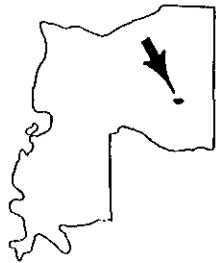
Interested persons may submit written comments on the proposed rule to Bennie J. Fontenot, Jr, Administrator, Inland Fisheries Division, Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, P. O. Box 98000, Baton Rouge, LA 70898-9000 no later than 4:30 PM, Tuesday, August 2, 1994.

John F. "Jeff" Schneider
Chairman



BAYOU DE SIARD LAKE

SCALE IN MILES
POOL STAGE: 72.0'
CONTOUR INTERVAL: 5.0'
DATE: 1971



May, 1994

ACTIVE CAPITAL OUTLAY PROJECTS
REPORT TO WF COMMISSION

<u>PROJECT NAME</u>	<u>FUNDING</u>	<u>PERCENT COMPLETE</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
1993 Communication system upgrade	G.O.Bonds Pr.2	0	4,000,000
1993 Lake sand shore stabilization	RS #2		526,000
	RS Cap Impr	0	526,000
1993 Marine lab pond reconstruction	Conservation	0	248,400
1993 Fish hatchery at Beechwood	Federal	0	10,800,000
1992 Renovate marine lab	Conservation	11	250,000
1992 Addition to Houma office	Conservation	5	100,000
1990 Land acquisition	Duck Stamp		1,550,000
	FW Foundation		100,000
	WHNH Trust	40	3,050,000
1990 Nature center Rockefeller	Rockefeller Ref		90,000
	Rockefeller Tr	0	260,000
1990 Erosion control Rockefeller	Rockefeller	0	280,000
1990 Water structure Rockefeller	Rockefeller	0	270,000
1990 Land acquisition	G.O.Bonds Pr.2	44	18,000,000
1989 Alexander Forest range/dorm	Federal		318,500
	Conservation	97	11,000
1989 Office facilities New Orleans	Conservation	0	800,000
1988 Expand Beechwood hatchery	Federal		1,811,623
	Conservation		343,978
	Self-generated	11	10,000
1988 Price Lake water control	Rockefeller	0	1,278,000
1988 Boating Access	Federal	0	2,325,000
1986 Marsh Island water control	RS #2		565,500
	RS Cap Impr.	23	775,000
1986 Boating Access	Federal	89	3,461,000

Capital Outlay Budget Request FY 1994-95
Department of Wildlife & Fisheries - Recap
Schedule 16-00
Joe L. Herring, Secretary

Priority No.	Project Title	First Year Proposed Source of Funding:						Total
		Gen. Obl. Bonds	Wetlands Trust Fund	Natural Heritage Trust	Duck Stamp	Federal	Other - MS, Util, Local	
X 1	Bonnet Carré FV Div.	15,136,000	1,760,000			63,360,000	6,864,000	87,120,000
2	Larto-Lake Maintenance & Rep.					578,376	192,792	771,168
3	Statewide Boating/Fishing Dev.					1,200,000	400,000	1,600,000
4	Wildlife Land Acquisition	5,000,000		650,000	700,000			6,350,000
X 5	WMA Maintenance	701,000						701,000
X Total		20,837,000	1,760,000	650,000	700,000	65,138,376	7,456,792	96,542,168

MONTHLY CIVIL RESTITUTION REPORT

PERIOD	NO. CASES ASSESSED	AMOUNT ASSESSED	CREDIT FOR NO. CASES SALE GOODS PAID	AMOUNT PAID	DISCOUNTS TAKEN
July, 1992	105	26,553	(10,515)	5,578	
Aug, 1992	137	26,153	(3,241)	5,292	
Sept, 1992	214	34,341	(3,245)	6,186	
Oct, 1992	346	238,388	(19,670)	8,310	292
Nov, 1992	34	17,264		11,744	
Dec, 1992	122	76,371	(7,012)	5,042	4,651
Jan, 1993	77	35,470	(979)	7,389	1,275
Feb, 1993	40	10,787		13,141	3,799
March, 1993	37	15,552	(1,876)	13,479	6,941
April, 1993	24	8,418	(10,809)	5,000	5,848
May, 1993	21	16,063	(1,599)	5,704	2,379
June, 1993	40	23,637	(7,454)	8,356	2,381
Total FY 93	1,197	528,997	(66,400)	95,221	4,077
July, 1993	25	21,039	(9,778)	4,855	2,545
August, 1993	53	44,922	(1,137)	7,950	3,603
Sept., 1993	42	137,635	(17,938)	6,783	3,048
October, 1993	49	21,471	(11,282)	3,285	1,519
Nov., 1993	57	31,207	(13,260)	3,053	2,845
Dec., 1993	53	13,777	0	6,507	2,845
Jan., 1994	38	18,918	0	4,423	6,713
Feb., 1994	68	38,131	(8,238)	9,124	2,831
March, 1994	38	22,739	(2,482)	10,854	5,993
April, 1994	14	44,732	(1,404)	7,307	6,796
May, 1994	10	4,504	(165)	5,447	4,632
Total FY 94	447	399,075	(65,684)	69,588	3,808

66

CURRENT MONTH	FISCAL YEAR TO DATE
05/01/1994 TO 05/31/1994	07/01/1993 TO 05/31/1994

INCEPTION TO DATE
05/31/1994

5

ORIG RESTITUTION VALUES ENTERED
SALE OF CONFISCATED COMMODS
SALES EXCEEDING RESTITUTION

#	CASES	AMOUNT	#	CASES	AMOUNT	#	CASES	AMOUNT
10		\$4,504.25	453		\$533,502.07	1,986		\$1,254,746.96
1		\$165.00-	70		\$65,610.95-	288		\$223,864.33-
0		\$0.00	28		\$20,406.54	128		\$55,133.00

	10	453	1,986	\$1,086,015.63
RESTITUTION ASSESSED				
PAYMENTS	7	333	1,270	\$173,317.17-
OVERPAYMENTS	0	16	30	\$203.00
DISCOUNTS FOR TIMELY PAYMENTS	4	299	649	\$78,379.57-
REFUNDS	0	8	10	\$3,801.69
REMUNERATION REFUNDS	0	0	2	\$7,038.85
RETURNED CHECKS	0	0	1	\$0.80
MISC. ADJUSTMENTS				
DEBITS	0	0	1	\$15.00
CREDITS	0	0	0	\$0.00
REASSESSMENTS				
DEBITS	0	3	12	\$3,001.34
CREDITS	0	4	33	\$9,228.05-
ADJUST VIOLATION				
DEBITS	0	0	0	\$0.00
CREDITS	0	0	0	\$0.00
WRITE-OFFS	5	150	182	\$269,348.08-
ASSESSMENTS WITHDRAWN	0	2	4	\$586.70-
CASES VOIDED BY ENFORCEMENT	0	0	2	\$97.80-
** TOTAL OUTSTANDING			490	\$569,118.94

FOOTNOTE:

PAYMENTS FROM COLLECTION EFFORT
AMOUNT PAID TO COLLECTOR

0	5	31
\$0.00	\$1,100.00	\$10,262.59
\$0.00	\$275.00	\$2,565.64

AGING OF OUTSTANDING CASES		
CAN NOT BE INVOICED	10	\$2,905.13
1 - 30 DAYS	1	\$1,049.08
31 - 60 DAYS	10	\$35,140.79
61 - 90 DAYS	11	\$7,863.87
91 - 120 DAYS	17	\$10,849.28
121 - 150 DAYS	12	\$6,783.58
151 - 180 DAYS	33	\$6,585.21
181 - 365 DAYS	324	\$410,793.03
CASES SENT FOR COLLECTION	0	\$0.00
OVER 1 YEAR PENDING	0	\$0.00
OVER 1 YEAR (OTHER)	72	\$87,148.97

*** TOTAL AGING

490 \$569,118.94

LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES
CLASS I ACTIVITY REPORT

DATE: 31-MAY-1994

	CURRENT MONTH 05/01/1994 TO 05/31/1994	FISCAL YEAR TO DATE 07/01/1993 TO 05/31/1994	INCEPTION TO DATE 05/31/1994
FINES			
HEARING COSTS			
DEBITS	1,028	6,782	32,266
CREDITS	0	1,873	7,462
	\$52,805.00	\$348,840.00	\$1,633,612.07
	\$0.00	\$46,825.00	\$186,555.00
	\$0.00	\$400.00-	\$675.00-

TOTAL DUE

\$52,805.00

\$395,265.00

\$1,819,492.07

PAID IN FULL	320	\$16,180.50-	3,584	\$188,719.75-	16,274	\$831,537.40-
PARTIAL PAYMENTS	9	\$425.00-	138	\$6,724.62-	399	\$17,215.01-
OVERPAYMENTS	3	\$130.50	49	\$7,423.00	203	\$11,904.58
REFUNDS	3	\$130.50	24	\$1,259.50	39	\$2,358.00
RETURNED CHECKS	0	\$0.00	7	\$350.00	19	\$950.00
MISC CHANGES	0	\$0.00	7	\$110.00	19	\$290.00
DEBITS	0	\$0.00	20	\$29.38-	78	\$84.65-
ADJUSTMENTS TO VIOLATION	0	\$0.00	24	\$1,350.00	45	\$2,500.00
DEBITS	0	\$0.00	2	\$200.00-	5	\$250.00-
CREDITS	86	\$4,300.00-	372	\$10,029.25-	1,428	\$55,936.63-
VOIDS	0	\$0.00	132	\$6,350.00-	277	\$13,775.00-
NOT GUILTY	0					

TOTAL OUTSTANDING

\$918,695.96

AGING OF OUTSTANDING CASES
FROM CITATION DATE

0 - 30 DAYS	552	\$28,500.00
31 - 60 DAYS	559	\$29,335.00
61 - 90 DAYS	437	\$23,020.00
91 - 120 DAYS	321	\$18,000.50
121 - 150 DAYS	121	\$8,155.00
151 - 180 DAYS	0	\$0.00
181 - 365 DAYS	1,664	\$114,856.00
OVER 1 YEAR UNCOLLECTABLE	0	\$0.00
OVER 1 YEAR PENDING	0	\$0.00
OVER 1 YEAR (OTHER)	10,831	\$696,829.46

AGING OF OUTSTANDING CASES
FROM HEARING DATE

PRE HEARING	1,801	\$93,880.50
0 - 90 DAYS	2,275	\$124,205.00
91 - 180 DAYS	1	\$50.00
181 - 270 DAYS	10	\$610.00
271 - 365 DAYS	2,234	\$155,064.00
OVER 1 YEAR UNCOLLECTABLE	0	\$0.00
OVER 1 YEAR PENDING	0	\$0.00
OVER 1 YEAR (OTHER)	8,164	\$544,886.46

ENFORCEMENT CASE REPORT

MAY 1994

ENFORCEMENT CASE REPORT-MAY 1994

REGION I

TOTAL CASES-139

ENFORCEMENT-139

OTHER - 0

57-Boating

22-Angling W/O A License

2-Angling W/O A License Non-Resident

49-Fish W/O Resident Pole License

1-Use Gear W/O Recreational Gear License

4-Take Illegal Size Black Bass

1-Caddo Lake (YoYo Regulations)

3-Littering

CONFISCATIONS:

4 black bass, 10 yo-yo's, 1 hoop net.

GRAND TOTAL OF EACH CATEGORY FOR REGION I:

57-Boating

79-Fishing

3-Misc.

Page (2)

REGION 2

TOTAL CASES-146

ENFORCEMENT-146

OTHER - 0

61-Boating

24-Angling W/O A License

4-Angling W/O A License Non-Resident

45-Fish W/O Resident Pole License

1-Take Illegal Size Black Bass

1-Hunt Rabbits Closed Season

1-Shipping Alligators Or Skins Out-Of-State Illegally

1-Taking Or Possessing Alligators Closed Season

1-Illegal Poss. Of Alligators, Eggs Or Their Skins

2-Trapping Closed Season

1-Littering

1-Other Than Wildlife And Fisheries

2-Driving Without Operators License

1-Reckless Operation Of A Vehicle

CONFISCATIONS:

NONE

GRAND TOTAL OF EACH CATEGORY FOR REGION 2:

61-Boating

6-Hunting

74-Fishing

5-Misc.

REGION 3

TOTAL CASES-193

ENFORCEMENT-193

OTHER - 0

64-Boating

74-Angling W/O A License

12-Angling W/O A License Non-Resident

9-Fish W/O Resident Pole License

6-Use Gear W/O Recreational Gear License

5-Take Or Poss. Game Fish Illegally

3-Taking/Poss. Over Limit Or Undersized Freshwater Gamefish

1-Take Illegal Size Black Bass

2-Sell And/Or Buy Fish W/O Wholesale/Retail Dealer's License

2-Take/Poss. Undersize Cml. Finfish

1-Blocking Passage Of Fish

1-Resisting An Officer

2-Criminal Trespass On State Property

7-Littering

3-Other Than Wildlife And Fisheries

1-Driving Without Operators License

CONFISCATIONS:

107 lbs. of carp, 28 gamefish, 1 resident fishing license, 47 lbs. of buffalo, 2 hoop nets.

GRAND TOTAL OF EACH CATEGORY FOR REGION 3:

64-Boating

115-Fishing

14-Other

REGION 4

TOTAL CASES-122

ENFORCEMENT-122

OTHER - 0

42-Boating

40-Angling W/O A License

15-Angling W/O A License Non-Resident

13-Fish W/O Resident Pole License

2-Use Gear W/O Recreational Gear License

1-Take Or Poss. Game Fish Illegally

1-Take/Poss. Spoonbill Catfish

2-Take Or Sell Commercial Fish Or Bait Species W/O Comm. License

4-Take Commercial Fish W/O Comm. Gear License

1-Littering

1-Other Than Wildlife And Fisheries

CONFISCATIONS:

22 gamefish, 50 yards of 3 1/4" gill net.

GRAND TOTAL OF EACH CATEGORY FOR REGION 4:

42-Boating

78-Fishing

2-WMA

REGION 5

TOTAL CASES-202

ENFORCEMENT-185

OTHER - 17

98-Boating

43-Angling W/O A License

6-Angling W/O A License Non-Resident

1-Use Gear W/O Recreational Gear License

3-Angling W/O Saltwater License

1-Taking/Poss. Over Limit Or Undersized Freshwater Gamefish

1-Not Abiding by Commission Rules

1-Fail To Have Commercial License In Possession

5-Take Or Sell Commercial Fish Or Bait Species W/O Commercial License

4-Take Commercial Fish W/O Comm. Gear License

3-Take Or Poss. Commercial Fish W/O Vessel License

1-Transport W/O Required License

1-Failure To Mark/Tag Nets

2-Leave Nets Unattended

1-Blocking Passage Of Fish

1-Destroy Legal Crab Traps Or Removing Contents

1-Set Crab Traps In Nav. Channels Or Entrance To Streams

1-Fail to Mark Crab Containers

1-Fail To Mark Softshell Crab Container Or Improper Molting Stage

2-Possess Or Sell Undersized Crabs

1-Butterflying In Closed Season

1-Use Four Trawls In Two Trawl Area

1-Hunting W/O Resident License

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REGION 5 CONT'D.

- 2-Not Abiding By Rules And Regs. (Alligators)
- 2-Take Alligators W/O License
- 2-Taking Or Possessing Alligators Closed Season
- 3-Not Abiding By Rules And Regs. On WMA
- 10-Littering
- 1-Discharge Firearm From Public Road
- 1-Illegal Possession Of Drugs Or Marijuana
- 1-Other Than Wildlife And Fisheries

CONFISCATIONS:

2 boxes of crabs, 1 gill net, 7 spanish mackerel, 1 trawl, 1 hoop net, 1,032 lbs. of shrimp sold for \$2,523.10.

GRAND TOTAL OF EACH CATEGORY FOR REGION 5:

- 98-Boating
- 93-Fishing
- 11-Other

REGION 6

TOTAL CASES-272

ENFORCEMENT-242

OTHER - 30

152-Boating

58-Angling W/O A License

6-Angling W/O A License Non-Resident

23-Fish W/O Resident Pole License

1-Take Or Poss. Game Fish Illegally

12-Take Illegal Size Black Bass

1-Take Or Poss. Undersized Black Drum

3-Take Or Sell Commercial Fish Or Bait Species W/O Commercial License

3-Take Commercial Fish W/O Comm. Gear License

3-Take Or Poss. Commercial Fish W/O Vessel License

1-Set Crab Traps In Nav. Channels Or Entrance To Streams

1-Failure To Mark/Tag Nets

1-Possess Or Sell Undersized Crabs

4-Frog In Closed Season

1-Possession Of Live Non-Game Quadrupeds W/O Permit

1-Not Abiding By Rules And Regs. On WMA

1-Operating Vehicle While Intoxicated

CONFISCATIONS:

4 minks, 122 gamefish, 1-18 foot trawl, 17 crab traps, 24 frogs.

GRAND TOTAL OF EACH CATEGORY FOR REGION 6:

152-Boating 2-Hunting

117-Fishing 1-Misc.

REGION 7

TOTAL CASES-225

ENFORCEMENT-218

OTHER - 7

116-Boating

76-Angling W/O A License

9-Angling W/O A License Non-Resident

3-Fish W/O Resident Pole License

2-Use Gear W/O Recreational Gear License

2-Take Or Sell Commercial Fish Or Bait Species W/O Comm. License

6-Sell Undersize Crabs

1-Failure To Tag Sacked Or Containerized Oysters

1-Possession Of Untagged Oysters

2-Taking Or Possessing Alligators Closed Season

1-Illegal Possession Of Drugs Or Marijuana

1-Operating Vehicle While Intoxicated

1-Littering

1-Other Than Wildlife And Fisheries

CONFISCATIONS:

1 alligator tail, 2,600 lbs. of crabs.

GRAND TOTAL OF EACH CATEGORY FOR REGION 7:

116-Boating

100-Fishing

2-Hunting

7-Other

REGION 8

TOTAL CASES-217

ENFORCEMENT-173

OTHER - 44

44-Boating

23-Angling W/O A License

3-Angling W/O A License Non-Resident

3-Use Gear W/O Recreational Gear License

4-Angling W/O Saltwater License

1-Angling W/O Saltwater License Non-Resident

2-Fail To Have Intact

1-Take Or Poss. Undersized Spotted Sea Trout

1-Not Abiding By Commission Rules And Regs. Comm. Finfish

2-Fail To Have Commercial Lic. In Poss.

5-Take Or Sell Commercial Fish Or Bait Species W/O Comm. License

4-Take Commercial Fish W/O Comm. Gear License

7-Take Or Poss. Commercial Fish W/O Vessel License

3-Sell And/Or Buy Fish W/O Wholesale/Retail Dealer's License

1-Fail To Maintain Records

1-Illegal Shipping Of Commercial Fish Shipping Regs. Tags & Identification

6-Leave Nets Unattended

2-Sell And/Or Purchase Game Fish

2-Blocking Passage Of Fish

1-Use Crab Traps W/O Required Markings

2-Destroy Legal Crab Traps Or Removing Contents

1-Buy Fish W/O License

3-Allow Another To Use Commercial License

REGION 8 CONT'D.

5-Fail To Comply With Quota Closure Spotted Sea Trout

1-Permit Unlicensed Person To Use Commercial Gear

2-Use Illegal Length Gill Nets

1-Failure To Mark/Tag Nets

3-Take/Possess Undersized Black Drum

10-Possess Or Sell Undersize Crabs

1-Commercial Truck W/O Display Of Owner Name & Address

4-Poss. Red Drum Illegally

1-Failure To Have Written Permission

1-Harvest Oysters W/O Oyster Harvester License

6-Harvest Oysters From Unmarked Lease

20-Trawling In Closed Season

9-Use Skimmers In Closed Season

1-Fail To Tag Alligator Upon Taking Or Possess Improperly Tagged Alligator

1-Take Alligators W/O License

1-Taking Or Possessing Alligators Closed Season

2-Illegal Possession Of Alligators, Eggs Or Their Skins

1-Possession Of Live Alligators W/O Permit

2-Resisting An Officer

7-Littering

7-Other Than Wildlife And Fisheries

1-Possess/Take Undersize Federal Controlled Fish

1-Fail To Keep Federally Controlled Fish Intact

5-Take Federal Controlled Fish In Closed Season

REGION 8 CONT'D.

1-Violation Of Sanitary Code-Chapter 9

CONFISCATIONS:

4 licenses, 12 trawls, 4 crab traps, 10 skimmer nets, 45 gill nets at 17,735 ft. 422 whole fish, 2100 pounds of amberjack, 305 lbs. of black drum sold for \$586.40, 35 lbs. of fish filets, 15 half gallons of oysters, 253 lbs. of shrimp sold for \$172.60.

GRAND TOTAL OF EACH CATEGORY FOR REGION 8:

44-Boating

37-Sport Fishing

69-Commercial Fishing

29-Trawling

8-Oyster

6-Alligator

24-Misc.

REGION 9

TOTAL CASES-245

ENFORCEMENT-240

OTHER - 5

66-Boating

25-Angling W/O A License

4-Angling W/O A License Non-Resident

1-Fish W/O Resident Pole License

2-Use Gear W/O Recreational Gear License

4-Angling W/O Saltwater License

1-Take Or Possess Game Fish Illegally

4-Poss. O/L Of Red Drum

8-Take Illegal Size Black Bass

8-Take Or Possess Undersized Red Drum

3-Take Or Possess Undersized Spotted Sea Trout

7-Take Or Possess Undersized Black Drum

1-Not Abiding By Commission Rules And Regulations Comm. Finfish

1-Fail To Have Commercial License In Possession

2-Take Or Sell Commercial Fish Or Bait Species W/O Commercial License

4-Take Commercial Fish W/O Comm. Gear License

6-Take Or Possess Commercial Fish W/O Vessel License

1-Take Commercial Fish W/Non-Approved Devices

1-Take/Possess Undersize Cml. Finfish

1-Blocking Passage Of Fish

2-Use Crab Traps W/O Required Markings

1-Take/Possess Undersized Black Drum

5-Frog In Closed Season

REGION 9 CONT'D.

32-Possess Or Sell Undersized Crabs

26-Trawling In Closed Season

1-Trawl In Restricted Areas

4-Take Shrimp Illegal Gear

1-Violate Shrimp Provision/Oyster Bayou/Grand Pass

4-Harvest Oysters From Unmarked Lease

5-Possession Firearms While Frogging

1-Not Abiding By Rules/Requirements WMA

4-Resisting Arrest

2-Possession Marijuana

2-Operation M/V While Intoxicated

1-Criminal Damage To State Property

1-Attempted Murder Of Police Officer

1-Possession Terrapin Closed Season

1-Flight From Officer

1-Reckless Operation Motor Vehicle

4-Harvest Oysters From Unmarked Lease

5-Possess Firearms While Frogging

CONFISCATIONS:

16,414 lbs. shrimp sold for \$21,239.60, 15 speckled trout, 7,200 lbs. of crabs, 13 diamondback terrapin, 18 frogs, 641 lbs. of black drum sold for \$440.00, 49 red drum, 18 black bass, 49 catfish, 8 perch, 62 sacks of oysters, 1 revolver, 38 trawls, 1 butterfly nets, 8 skimmer nets, 1 bag marijuana.

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REGION 9 CONT'D.

GRAND TOTAL OF EACH CATEGORY FOR REGION 9:

66-Boating

124-Fishing

32-Trawling

4-Oysters

5-Hunting

1-WMA

13-Misc.

OYSTER STRIKE FORCE

TOTAL CASES-66

- 1-Take Or Possess Undersized Spotted Sea Trout
- 2-Take Or Sell Commercial Fish Or Bait Species W/O Commercial License
- 2-Take Commercial Fish W/O Commercial Gear License
- 2-Take Or Possess Commercial Fish W/O Vessel License
- 3-Leave Nets Unattended
- 2-Allow Another To Use Commercial License
- 1-Fail To Mark Crab Containers
- 2-Fail To Comply With Quota Closure Spotted Sea Trout
- 1-Permit Unlicensed Person To Operate Commercial Vessel
- 2-Use Illegal Length Gill Nets
- 13-Trawling In Closed Season
- 1-Trawl In Restricted Areas
- 4-Take Shrimp Illegal Gear
- 4-Failure To Have Written Permission
- 4-Unlawfully Take Oysters From State Water Bottoms
- 1-Harvest Oysters W/O Oyster Harvester License
- 10-Harvest Oysters From Unmarked Lease
- 3-Resisting An Officer
- 3-Littering
- 2-Federal
- 2-Water Pollution

CONFISCATIONS:

73 sacks of oysters, 4 vessels, 7 trawls, 6,000 feet of gill net, 2 boxes of crabs.

SPECIAL STRIKE FORCE

TOTAL CASES-186

62-Boating

35-Angling W/O A License

4-Angling W/O A License Non-Resident

2-Fish W/O Resident Pole License

5-Use Gear W/O Recreational Gear License

1-Angling W/O Saltwater License Non-Resident

1-Take Or Possess Undersized Spotted Sea Trout

2-Not Abiding By Commission Rules And Regs.

5-Take Or Sell Commercial Fish Or Bait Species W/O Commercial License

2-Take Commercial Fish W/O Commercial Gear License

5-Take Or Possess Commercial Fish W/O Vessel License

3-Sell And/Or Buy Fish W/O Wholesale/Retail Dealer's License

1-Allow Another To Use Commercial License

2-Theft Of Crab Trap

1-Possess Or Sell Undersized Crabs

37-Trawling In Closed Season

6-Butterflying In Closed Season

1-Use Skimmers In Closed Season

1-Shipping Alligators Or Skins Within State Illegally

1-Taking Or Possessing Alligators Closed Season

1-Illegal Possession Of Alligators, Eggs Or Their Skins

SPECIAL STRIKE FORCE CONT'D.

1-Resisting An Officer

3-Operating Vehicle While Intoxicated

1-Criminal Damage Of State Property

3-Other Than Wildlife And Fisheries

2-Flight From An Officer

1-Reckless Operation Of A Vehicle

CONFISCATIONS:

6,089 lbs. of shrimp sold for \$3,674.90, 2,502 lbs. of greater amberjack donated, 100 lbs. of crabs returned to water, 1 alligator, 1,200 feet of gill net, 6 butterfly nets, 20 trawls, 1 motor, 2 boats.

GRAND TOTAL OF EACH CATEGORY FOR SPECIAL STRIKE FORCE:

62-Boating

105-Fishing

8-Hunting

11-Misc.

S.W.E.P.

129-BOATS CHECKED

229-RUNNING HOURS

TOTAL CASES-86

44-Trawling In Closed Season

1-Possess Undersized Spotted Sea Trout

1-Improper Running Lights

2-No Basic Fishing License

1-Angling W/O A Saltwater License

2-Fail To Have Saltwater Fish Intact

4-Unattended Gill Nets

4-Use Illegal Length Gill Nets

4-Fail To Comply With Quota Closure/Seatrout

4-Possess Red Drum Illegally

2-No Commercial License

2-No Oyster Harvester's License

2-Fail To Mark Oyster Leases While Harvesting

2-Allow Another To Use Commercial License

2-Permit Unlicensed Person To Use Commercial Gear

2-Permit Unlicensed Person To Operate Commercial Vessel

1-Operate An Unregistered Motorboat

2-No Vessel License

2-Angle W/O A Non-Resident Fishing License

2-Angle W/O A Non-Resident Saltwater License

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S.W.E.P. CONT'D.

CONFISCATIONS:

20 trawls, 21 gill nets totalling 12,000 feet, 38 saltwater fish, 2 boxes of crabs returned to water, 14,389 lbs.
of shrimp sold for \$19,500.40.

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TOTAL CASES ENFORCEMENT-1810

TOTAL CASES OTHER DIV. - 103

TOTAL CASES OSFORCE - 66





TOTAL CASES SSFORCE - 186

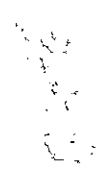
TOTAL CASES S.W.E.P. - 86

GRAND TOTAL - 1999

OCTOBER 1994

SUNDAY MONDAY TUESDAY WEDNESDAY THURSDAY FRIDAY SATURDAY

 4th NEW MOON
 11th FIRST QUARTER
 19th FULL HUNTER'S MOON
 27th LAST QUARTER



September 1994						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30				

November 1994						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

2	3	4 [•]	5	6	7	8
9	10	11 [°]	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19 [°]	20	21	22
23 [°] 30	24 [°] 31	25	26	27 [°]	28	29

Leif Eriksson Day

Columbus Day (Observed)
Thanksgiving (Canada)

Alaska Day

30th - Daylight Saving Time
ends at 2:00 A.M.

24th - United Nations Day
31st - Halloween

At Halloween, slaughter-time entereth in, / And then doth the husbandman's feasting begin:
From thence until Shrove-tide, kill now and then some, / Their offfall for household the better will come.

Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries

NEWS RELEASE

Joe L. Herring
Secretary



CONTACT
(504) 765-2923

94-114

5/27/94

JUNE MEETING OF WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES COMMISSION SET

The Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission will conduct its next regular meeting on Thursday, June 2, 1994, at 10 a.m. in the Louisiana Room of the Wildlife and Fisheries headquarters at 2000 Quail Drive, Baton Rouge, La.

The meeting is open to the public. The agenda follows.

1. Roll Call.
2. Approval of May 5 minutes.
3. Shell dredging lease: approval of minimum royalty and related lease items.
4. Aircraft report.
5. Public comments on 1994-95 resident game hunting seasons.
6. Notice of Intent: Reptile and Amphibians rules.
7. Natural Registry Land Program: recognition of International Paper Company.
8. Discussion of catfish in Lake Des Allemands. Includes a possible Notice of Intent.
9. Ratification: black bass regulations on Caney Creek Reservoir.
10. Notice of Intent: Bayou DeSiard netting regulations.
11. Report on department's capital outlay projects.
12. Civil restitution and Class 1 update.
13. Monthly law enforcement report/May.
14. Secretary's report to the Commission.
15. Set October 1994 meeting date.
16. Public Comments.

May 23, 1994

NEWS RELEASE

APPROVED: 

AGENDA FOR COMMISSION MEETING

The next regular public board meeting as set by the Commission will be held on Thursday, June 2, 1994 at 10:00 A.M. in the Louisiana Room at the Wildlife and Fisheries Building, 2000 Quail Drive, Baton-Rouge, LA.

1. Roll Call
2. Approval of Minutes of May 5, 1994
3. Shell Dredging Lease - Approval of Minimum Royalty and Related Lease Items
4. Aircraft Report
5. Public Comments on 1994-95 Resident Game Hunting Seasons
6. Notice of Intent - Reptile and Amphibians
7. Natural Registry Land Program - Recognition of International Paper Company
8. Discussion of Catfish in Lake Des Allemands, Possible Notice of Intent
9. Ratification - Black Bass Regulations on Caney Creek Reservoir
10. Notice of Intent - Bayou DeSiard Netting Regulations
11. Report on Department's Capitol Outlay Projects
12. Civil Restitution and Class 1 Update
13. Monthly Law Enforcement Report/May
14. Secretary's Report to the Commission
15. Set October 1994 Meeting Date
16. Public Comments

State of Louisiana



Joe L. Herring
Secretary

Department of Wildlife and Fisheries
Post Office Box 98000
Baton Rouge, LA 70898-9000
(504) 765-2800

Edwin W. Edwards
Governor

May 20, 1994

MEMORANDUM

TO: Chairman and Members of Commission
FROM: Joe L. Herring, Secretary *[Signature]*
SUBJECT: June Board Meeting Agenda

The next regular public board meeting as set by the Commission will be held at 10:00 A.M. on Thursday, June 2, 1994, in the Louisiana Room at the Wildlife and Fisheries Building, 2000 Quail Drive, Baton Rouge, LA.

The following will be on the agenda:

1. Approval of Minutes of May 5, 1994

BERT JONES/MINERALS COMMITTEE

2. Shell Dredging Lease - Approval of Minimum Royalty and Related Lease Items

LEE CAUBARREAU

3. Aircraft Report
4. Public Comments on 1994-95 Resident Game Hunting Seasons
5. Notice of Intent - Reptile and Amphibians
6. Natural Registry Land Program - Recognition of International Paper Company

TEE JOHN MIALJEVICH

7. Discussion of Catfish in Lake Des Allemands, Possible Notice of Intent

Page 2
Commission Meeting
May 20, 1994

CORKY PERRET

8. Ratification - Black Bass Regulations on Caney Creek Reservoir
9. Notice of Intent - Bayou DeSiard Netting Regulations

FRED PREJEAN

10. Report on Department's Capitol Outlay Projects

WYNNETTE KEES

11. Civil Restitution and Class 1 Update

WINTON VIDRINE

12. Monthly Law Enforcement Report/May

JOE L. HERRING

13. Secretary's Report to the Commission
14. Set October 1994 Meeting Date

PUBLIC COMMENTS

JLH:sch

cc: Clyde Kimball
Fred Prejean
Lee Caubarreaux
Corky Perret
Don Puckett
John Medica
Division Chiefs

FAX TRANSMITTAL

DATE:

5/18/94

TO:

Susan H.

FAX NUMBER:

765 2607

FROM: JOHN F. "JEFF" SCHNEIDER

OUR PHONE: (504) 386-2694

OUR FAX: (504) ~~386-2694~~ *8593*NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER: 1

MESSAGE:

Agenda Okay

PLEASE CALL IF YOU RECEIVE THIS TRANSMISSION IN ERROR, OR IF
YOU EXPERIENCE ANY TRANSMISSION PROBLEMS.

FAX TRANSMITTAL

TO: Jeff Schneider

FAX# _____

FROM Susan

RE: June Commission Agenda

The attached is being sent for your approval. If there are additions or deletions to be made, please let me know. Thank you.

DATE: May 18, 1994

TIME SENT _____

FOR INFORMATION CALL (504) 765- 2806

OUR FAX # (504) 765-2607

PAGES TO FOLLOW 2

MEMORANDUM

TO: Chairman and Members of Commission
FROM: Joe L. Herring, Secretary
SUBJECT: June Board Meeting Agenda

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The following will be on the agenda:

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2. Shell Dredging Lease - Approval of Minimum Royalty and Related Lease Items

LEE CAUBARREAU

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Page 2
Commission Meeting

CORKY PERRET

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WYNNETTE KEES

11. Civil Restitution and Class 1 Update

WINTON VIDRINE

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JOE L. HERRING

13. Secretary's Report to the Commission
14. Set October 1994 Meeting Date

PUBLIC COMMENTS

JLH:sch

cc: Clyde Kimball
Fred Prejean
Lee Caubarreaux
Corky Perret
Don Puckett
John Medica
Division Chiefs

State of Louisiana



Joe L. Herring
Secretary

Department of Wildlife and Fisheries
Post Office Box 98000
Baton Rouge, LA 70898-9000
(504) 765-2800

Edwin W. Edwards
Governor

May 5, 1994

MEMORANDUM

TO: Deputy Secretary, Undersecretary, Assistant Secretary-
Office of Wildlife, and Assistant Secretary-Office of
Fisheries

FROM: Joe L. Herring, Secretary *JLH*

SUBJECT: Commission Meeting Agenda - June 2, 1994

Please write on the bottom of this memo and return to Susan Hawkins by Tuesday, May 17, 1994 any agenda items your office may have for the Thursday, June 2nd Commission Meeting to be held in Baton Rouge, Louisiana at the Wildlife and Fisheries Building, 2000 Quail Drive. This meeting will begin at 10:00 a.m. on June 2nd. If you do not have anything for the agenda, please return memo and indicate so on the bottom of this memo. We cannot add anything to the agenda that requires commission action after we have published the agenda in the state journal.

Resolutions and Notices of Intent should be included with the list of items to be placed on the agenda. Thank you for your cooperation!

JLH/sch

cc: Commissioners
Don Puckett
Bob Dennie
Winton Vidrine
Hugh Bateman
Johnnie Tarver
Bennie Fontenot
John Roussel
Wynnette Kees
Karl Turner

*Susan Shell Dredging -
Lease - Approval of Minimum
Royalty and Related Lease
Items
Minerals Committee*

State of Louisiana



Joe L. Herring
Secretary

Department of Wildlife and Fisheries
Post Office Box 98000
Baton Rouge, LA 70898-9000
(504) 765-2800

Anything else for
this meeting?

T. Pickett NO

D. Morrison NO

B. Love NO

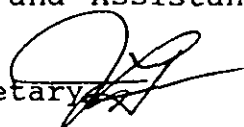
Return to me -
Thanks!

5-16-94 HZ

May 5, 1994

MEMORANDUM

TO: Deputy Secretary, Undersecretary, Assistant Secretary-
Office of Wildlife, and Assistant Secretary-Office of
Fisheries

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Don Puckett
Bob Dennie
Winton Vidrine
Hugh Bateman ✓
Johnnie Tarver
Bennie Fontenot
John Roussel
Wynnette Kees
Karl Turner

wildlife Division

1) 1994-95 Resident Game Hunting - ^{Seasons} Public
Hunting

State of Louisiana



Joe L. Herring
Secretary

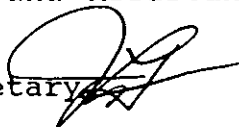
Department of Wildlife and Fisheries
Post Office Box 98000
Baton Rouge, LA 70898-9000
(504) 765-2800

Edwin W. Edwards
Governor

May 5, 1994

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Winton Vidrine
Hugh Bateman
Johnnie Tarver ✓
Bennie Fontenot
John Roussel
Wynnette Kees
Karl Turner

Reptile + Amphibian
NOI

State of Louisiana



INLAND FISHERIES DIVISION

Joe L. Herring
Secretary

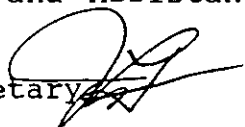
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Edwin W. Edwards
Governor

May 5, 1994

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JLH/sch

May 13, 1994

Dear Susan:

cc: Commissioners
Don Puckett
Bob Dennie
Winton Vidrine
Hugh Bateman
Johnnie Tarver
Bennie Fontenot ✓
John Roussel
Wynnette Kees
Karl Turner

The Inland Fisheries Division has two items to be placed on the agenda for the June 2, 1994 Commission Meeting:

1. Ratification - Black bass regulations on Caney Lake
2. Notice of Intent - Bayou DeSiard Netting Regulations

Thank you!


Bennie J. Fontenot, Jr.

State of Louisiana



Joe L. Herring
Secretary

Department of Wildlife and Fisheries
Post Office Box 98000
Baton Rouge, LA 70898-9000
(504) 765-2800

Edwin W. Edwards
Governor

May 5, 1994

MEMORANDUM

TO: Deputy Secretary, Undersecretary, Assistant Secretary-
Office of Wildlife, and Assistant Secretary-Office of
Fisheries

FROM: Joe L. Herring, Secretary *[Signature]*

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Hugh Bateman
Johnnie Tarver
Bennie Fontenot
John Roussel
Wynnette Kees
Karl Turner

RECEIVED

MAY 05 1994

OFFICE OF
MANAGEMENT & FINANCE

Susan -

Please include on next month's Commission agenda a report of on our department's Capital Outlay Projects.

State of Louisiana



Joe L. Herring
Secretary

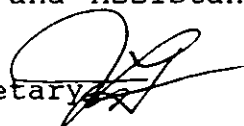
Department of Wildlife and Fisheries
Post Office Box 98000
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Edwin W. Edwards
Governor

May 5, 1994

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Hugh Bateman
Johnnie Tarver
Bennie Fontenot
John Roussel
Wynnette Kees ✓
Karl Turner

*Civil Restitution
Update*

*W. Kees
5-6-94*

State of Louisiana



Joe L. Herring
Secretary

Department of Wildlife and Fisheries
Post Office Box 98000
Baton Rouge, LA 70898-9000
(504) 765-2800

Edwin W. Edwards
Governor

May 5, 1994

MEMORANDUM

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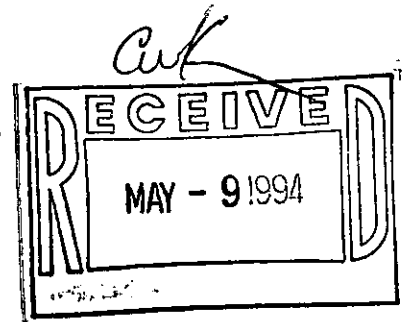
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JLH/sch

cc: Commissioners
Don Puckett
Bob Dennie
Winton Vidrine ✓
Hugh Bateman
Johnnie Tarver
Bennie Fontenot
John Roussel
Wynnette Kees
Karl Turner

Enforcement Report!
W.V.

State of Louisiana



Joe L. Herring
Secretary

Department of Wildlife and Fisheries
Post Office Box 98000
Baton Rouge, LA 70898-9000
(504) 765-2800

Edwin W. Edwards
Governor

May 5, 1994

MEMORANDUM

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John Roussel
Wynnette Kees
Karl Turner

Nothing
Cuk

State of Louisiana



Joe L. Herring
Secretary


Department of Wildlife and Fisheries
Post Office Box 98000
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(504) 765-2800

Edwin W. Edwards
Governor

May 5, 1994

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Johnnie Tarver
Bennie Fontenot
John Roussel
Wynnette Kees
Karl Turner

April 25, 1994
Dubach, La.

La. Dept. Of
Wild Life and Fisheries

Commissioner:

For the last 7 years I have been retired and have fished for white perch on Lake Darbonne, at least 3 days per week. At that time there wasn't many hoop nets and fishing was good. Since the mercury scare on Ouachita River, over 100 nets I know of have moved to Lake Darbonne. There has to be at least a 1000 nets in the lake now. A few weeks ago a friend of mine, who has a camp on the lake, said he knew of there being 36 nets from the new State Park to the mixing hole, a distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. There is not a single commercial fisherman who relies on fishing Lake Darbonne for his income. Lots of the camp owners have hoop nets. For the last few years fishing has gone down to nearly nothing. It is hard for me to catch enough for two people to eat, and I know I can fish. The only solution is to remove the hoop nets, as they are not checked at all. Bert Jones forced Brad Smith to admit in the hearing that he did not know, how to keep camp owners from having too many nets, or from keeping everything they catch. I have heard them brag about their catch and that maybe I should get me a few nets. In all my trips fishing on Lake Darbonne, I have yet to see a game warden on the water. I have 2 or 3 times at the landing. Why is Lake Darbonne the only lake in North La. to not outlaw hoop nets, if they do not harm game fish. Listen to the recommendation of the Lake Commissioners and the fishermen and remove the hoop nets.

Luther Colvin

April 30, 1994

Mr. Joseph Cormier
804 E. Alexander
Lafayette, La. 70506

Dear Sir:

I spoke to the Wildlife & Fisheries Commission on the spur of the moment at the meeting in Ruston. I did not have a prepared talk because I was not aware of what was going to take place. Thus I did not get to say all I wanted to.

Mickey O'Brien

Brad Smith stated that we didn't consult the biologist before we started this campaign to ban the nets, and Janice Little allowed that to stand. This is not the case! James called her office and spoke with her between the time that he first consulted the lake commission and the meeting when we actually presented the request for the banning of the hoop nets.

He told her what we wanted to do and she said she knew what we needed; it would have to come from Baton Rouge and would take a while, so she would start getting it and get back to us. She never did get back to us!

Brad Smith also stated that no violations had been called in on the operation game theft line after July, 93. This also is not true! James called in during the 93-94 deer season and reported night hunting near our hunting club, and at the same time reported game fish being brought out of hoop nets right under our noses on the "new park side" of the lake. He also told them where the nets were located and where they could launch a boat to check it out.

Another absolutely ridiculous thing mentioned was the "need" for hoop nets to keep down trash fish! What netter do you know who keeps trash fish? Do you think they take time to kill the trash fish? What is going to control trash fish in all the other lakes where you have allowed the banning of hoop nets? What keeps them out of Caney?

We have a very delicate situation on the subject of hoop nets. Everyone in some way or other knows or is related or

close friends with a netter. Most everyone you talk to tells of seeing game fish taken from nets for consumption or to be given away. Most will even admit eating some of them. When asked to tell the lake commission about it, they refuse: "they're my friend, I couldn't tell on them." But they will join our association.

The hoop nets have been brought in from all other lakes, rivers, and streams where they have been banned or where mercury has become too bad to sell the fish.

Our lake as a whole is very shallow water, the channels are the main traveling area for white perch (crappie), catfish, and even the bream. The way the hoop nets have lined the channels, the fish don't have a good chance of making it to the shallows to spawn. Given a few more years, the pole fishing will be useless.

A young man, a friend of James', wouldn't join our association because his aging Dad still nets. But a few days ago he told James his Dad ran his nets in D'Arbonne Bayou and it was so full of bluegill he could barely get it up by himself. These nets can litterly destroy the perch population when used in the mass quantity that they are being used here.

Why would you want to let that happen to such a beautiful lake, so spread out over a large area that could serve as recreation for a great many people, besides the residents on the lake.

We realize that with the personnel that we have to patrol the lake there is no way they can stop these violations. We need more game wardens, especially since the new park is open and a lot of people will be in here from other places who may not know the lake as well as residents do.

Brad Smith talked about the 2 arrests for taking white perch from hoop nets. He did not emphasize the fact that both men were fishing in the same boat or that this is the only arrest for game fish violations in 3 years. They posted a \$129.00 bond each and there is no record in the courthouse where any other action was taken--no equipment seized!! We must have more enforcement on this lake!

If \$200,000 can be spent on weed killers for Caney, surely the La. Wildlife and Fishers Commission can get us some help here to save our lake!!

Thanking you in advance,



Nellie McGee

May 6. 1994

Mr. Joseph Cormier
804 E. Alexander
Lafayette, La. 70506

Dear Sir:


I live between Bernice and Farmerville on Lake D'Arbonne. We retired and chose to live here. In the years 1977-79 we had a camp here and caught all kinds of fish. Since we have returned the story is quite different.

I belong to the Lake D'Arbonne Preservation Association, which was organized to preserve our lake. We are having a big problem with hoop nets in our lake. We have so many we are running out of fish. Since the nets have been banned in all the surrounding lakes, they have moved here. If you try to fish, you get hung and don't catch any fish either.

Union Parish is a very large parish and a very poor parish. In a parish this large no two men can patrol all the lakes. I think if the nets were taken out it would help all the people around Lake D'Arbonne and also the wildlife & fisheries men. If we wait until all the fish are gone, we will have a dead lake. This will have a dramatic impact on the businesses and people of Union Parish. If this happens, for all general purposes, you would have to close the new Lake D'Arbonne State Park.

Please study this very carefully because Union Parish is depending on you to do what is best for the majority of the people and to preserve our beautiful Lake D'Arbonne.

Sincerely,


Jean Tucker

April 30, 1994

Dear Sir,

As a Lake D'Arbonne property owner since 1964, I would like to take this means to respectfully request that you take appropriate action to ban hoop nets in Lake D'Arbonne.

Since the announcement of mercury contamination in the upper Ouachita River, and the banning of hoop nets in Lake Claiborne, the massive infusion of hoop nets in Lake D'Arbonne (and the lack of enforcement and control over the take from these nets) has resulted in the steady decline in the population of Quality game fish (Blue Gill Bream, Red Ear Bream and Crappie. I emphize Quality.

The quantity may be there, as has been testified, but the larger fish are not there. This is not only my personal observation, but everyone I know who has fished this lake for at least five years, will testify the same.

Your indulgence in this matter will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,



Willard L. Newman
1502 Willis Street
West Monroe, La. 71291
318-396-3784

April 27, 1994
Dubach, La.

La. Dept. Of
Wild Life and Fisheries

Commissioner:

I fish Lake Darbonne for white perch, but for the last few years it has gone down hill. It looks like most of the camp owners have hoop nets, and have quit pole fishing. At the Darbonne Lake commission hearing, they forced all the supposedly commercial fishermen to admit that none of them derived their income from fishing on Lake Darbonne. There is no inforcement at all on the lake, and the netters can have as many nets as they want, and keep everything they catch. I can't understand how you can continue to let a small minority of people ruin a good lake for so many people who like to fish. If netting does not harm the game fish, then why is it the only lake in North La. to still condone them. Help us to have a place to fish again.

Scott J. Davis

Dubach Louisiana

May 9, 1994

Mr. Joseph Cormier

804 E. Alexander Street

Lafayette, Louisiana 70501

Dear Sir:

We ask that you please STOP net fishing on Lake D'Arbonne.

The majority of the fishermen in this area are using D'Arbonne Lake for pleasure fishing not profit making. The White Perch had been so plentiful until so many were killed in nets that they are few and far between now. Please let us have our recreation areas to for all users, not a few who are for their own profit.

Thank you,

Mr. & Mrs. George Trammell

P. O. Box 71

George Trammell Dubach, Louisiana 71235 *Mrs George Trammell*

Sir:

Mrs Ethel (2 Mamma) Lancaster.
My husband and I are settled
and living here on Corny. We
love it up here. Its what we
wanted when we settled.

But a few selfish men are
ruining it for us. Running
fine nets across and taking
all the fish out of Corny. Its
not fair to the people who
love to fish and cant even
get enough fish to have a
fish fry, unless we fish every-
day for a week and save the
fish.

Please remove the nets so
we can get back to enjoying our
way of life. As Ever
Mrs Lancaster

830 Downing Pines Rd.
West Monroe La. 71291
May 2, 1994

Commissioner
Wildlife and Fisheries Commission

Dear Sir,

This is in reference to the banning of hoop nets in Lake N'Arbonne. I have a place on Lake N'Arbonne and have been there since the lake was started in 1964. I used to love to go fishing for white perch and blue gills and could always catch a good mess until five or six years ago. Now I hate to go to the trouble to put my boat in, because I can't seem to catch them anymore. The same fishing spots are still there, but the fish seem to have disappeared. In the past you could fish the Main Channel and never get hung, but now the same place is full of hoop nets and you get your lines hung constantly. I think the nets are the reason for the disappearance or the decrease in the fish population.

Page 2

I would like to see the fish nets banned, because I have seen fish being kept that should have been thrown back into the lake.

My children and grandchildren come to our place to go fishing and always go home disappointed.

Thank you for your consideration of this matter of banning the hoop nets on Lake St. Arbonne.

Yours truly,
Mr. & Mrs. William O. Durning Jr.

May 10, 1994

Dear

Joseph B. Cormier

We will approach the next commissions meeting in June of 1994 to ask for a reduction on Channel Catfish to 7 inches in length instead of the 11 inches required by law.

The thesis by Jerome Zeringue states that fifty percent of mature channel catfish spawn at 10.2 and 11.2 inches in Lake De Allemands. In Lake Maurepas catfish spawn at 8.0 and 8.8 inches.

State wide fifty percent of mature white catfish spawn at 17 inches but the law is 12 inches.

Sincerely

Danny Zeringue

May 10, 1994

Dear Joseph B. Cormeir

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Sincerely Sidney L. Heurttin

May 10, 1994

B. Corneir
Dear Joseph ~~Cine~~

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Sincerely

Sidney J. Heurten
Marge Heurten

May 10, 1994

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Sincerely

Caffie P. Tu

May 10, 1994

Dear

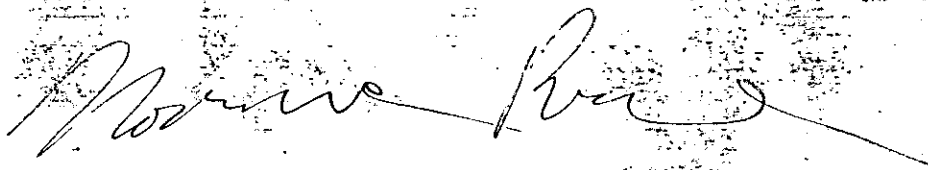
Mr. Cormier

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Sincerely



May 10, 1994

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Sincerely

Thomas J. Pitre 

May 10, 1994

Dear

Mr. Cormier

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Sincerely

Billy Mark

May 10, 1994

Dear Mr. Cormier

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Sincerely

Lawrence LeBout

May 10, 1994

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Sincerely

Shelly S. Reaux

May 10, 1994

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Sincerely

Melissa Miller

May 10, 1994

Dear Mr. Cormier

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Sincerely

Sylvia Rome

May 10, 1994

Dear Mr. Cormier

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Sincerely Randall Lorne

May 10, 1994

Dear

Mr. Cormier

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Sincerely

Caryn Pitre

May 10, 1994

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Sincerely

Randy R. Breary 

May 10, 1994

Dear Joseph B Carmuer

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Sincerely,

Julicia Borne

May 10, 1994

Dear Joseph B. Carmier

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Sincerely

Roger P. Borne Jr.

May 10, 1994

Dear Joseph B. Cormier, Vice Chairman

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Sincerely

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May 10, 1994

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Sincerely Ray J. Bain

May 10, 1994

Dear Joseph B. Carmichael,

~~-----~~ We will approach the next commissions meeting in June of 1994 to ask for a reduction on Channel Catfish to 7 inches in length instead of the 11 inches required by law.

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Sincerely Robert L. Dupre

May 10, 1994

Dear Joseph B. Cormier

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Sincerely

Lodie B. Fousca

May 10, 1994

Mr. Joseph B. Carmier

State of Louisiana
Department of Wildlife and Fisheries

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Sincerely

Morton J. Moncrief

Dear Mr. Joseph B. Cormier,

I am writing you because I would like to see the size limit on the eel catfish changed from 11 inches to 9 inches. The larger fish are hard to sell because they are not as tasty as the smaller fish. If you would please vote in favor of this ~~the~~ the people of Des Moines and I would greatly appreciate it.

Thank you
Corey Johnson

May 10, 1994

Dear

Mr. Joseph B. Cosmees

We will approach the next commissions meeting in June of 1994 to ask for a reduction on Channel Catfish to 7 inches in length instead of the 11 inches required by law.

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Sincerely

Mrs. J. P. Paturau

May 10, 1994

Dear Mr. Joseph B. Cormier

Mr. Joseph B. Cormier

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Sincerely

Wilbert J. Dolse

May 10, 1994

Dear

Mr. Gerald Harckley

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Sincerely

Andy P. Belliot

May 10, 1994.

Dear

Joseph B. Commier

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Sincerely

Howard J. Kraemer Jr.

May 10, 1994

Dear

Mr. Joseph B. Corneil

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Sincerely

Mrs. J. O. Tatum

May 10, 1994

Dear

Mr. Joseph B. Cormier

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Sincerely

Janet P. Falcon

May 10, 1994

Dear

Mr. Joseph B. Cormier

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Sincerely

Charles J. Marty Jr.

May 10, 1994

Dear

Joseph B. Cormier

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Sincerely

Therese Y Loffelt

May 10, 1994

Dear

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Sincerely

Jacob P. Fols

May 10, 1994

Dear

Mr. Peter Uynoveck

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Sincerely

Steve Kraemer

May 10, 1994

Dear Joseph Cormier

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Sincerely Michael Valent

May 10, 1994

Dear

Joseph Cormier

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Sincerely

Frederick Correy JR

May 10, 1994

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Sincerely,

James Comaridelle
4223 Hwy 306
Des Allemands, La.
70030

P.O. Box 328
Boutte, LA 70039

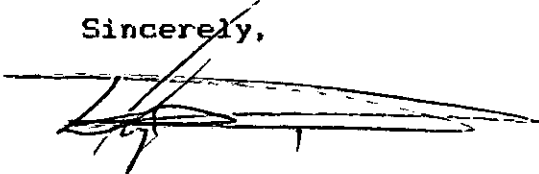
May 20, 1994

Joseph B. Cormier
804 East Alexander St.
Lafayette, LA 70501

Dear Mr. Cormier,

It is my opinion, based on experience, that the legal length of channel catfish should be changed from 11 inches to 7 inches. The abundance of this particular size fish is evident and widely known in the commercial fishing community. The fisherman would never do anything to hurt the abundance of fish as it would hurt their livelihood.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Lloyd Soudelier', is written over a horizontal line. The signature is stylized with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke.

Lloyd Soudelier

May 10, 1994

Dear Joseph B. Cormier

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Sincerely

Kelvin Coates

May 10, 1994

Dear Joseph B Cormier

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Sincerely

George R. Catone

May 10, 1994

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Sincerely

Jerry J. Tragle

May 10, 1994

Dear

Joseph B. Cormier

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Sincerely

James J. Fonseca

May 10, 1994

Dear

Joseph B. Cormier

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Sincerely

Jason J. Meier

May 10, 1994

Dear Mr. Joseph Cormier

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Sincerely

Henry J. Badeau

May 10, 1994

Dear Joseph Cormier

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Sincerely

Laura Fonseca

May 10, 1994

Dear

Joseph Cormier

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Sincerely

Brandy Livingston

May 10, 1994

Dear

Joseph B. Cormier

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Sincerely

Constance Holard

May 10, 1994

Dear

Joseph B. Coimier

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Sincerely

Rosemary A. Honora

May 10, 1994

Dear Joseph B. Cormier

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Sincerely Anthony Baur

May 10, 1994

Dear

Joseph B. Cormier

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Sincerely

Angela Reyna

May 10, 1994

Dear

Joseph B. Cormier

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Sincerely

M. F. Freye

May 10, 1994

Dear

Joseph B. Cormier

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Sincerely

Kentley Baug

May 10, 1994

Dear

Joseph B. Cormier

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Sincerely

Sammy Fonseca

May 10, 1994

Dear JOSEPH B. COENMIE

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Sincerely

David E. Butler

May 10, 1994

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Sincerely

Mrs M. F. Freize

May 10, 1994

Dear

Joseph B. Coimier

We will approach the next commissions meeting in June of 1994 to ask for a reduction on Channel Catfish to 7 inches in length instead of the 11 inches required by law.

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Sincerely

Edward J. Zonsea

May 10, 1994

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Sincerely

Belden Gros

May 10, 1994

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Sincerely

Richard Reyna

May 10, 1994

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Sincerely

Emile S. Breay

May 10, 1994

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Sincerely

Joseph B. Friege II

May 10, 1994

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Sincerely,

Thomas A. Bueaf
B&C Seafood Inc.

May 10, 1994

Dear *Joseph B. Cormier*

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but the law

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Sincerely *Mark H. Frazier*

May 10, 1994

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Sincerely

Clifford Rome

May 10, 1994

Dear Joseph Cormier

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Sincerely

Carol Baker

May 10, 1994

Dear

Joseph B. Connor
Field President

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Sincerely

L. J. Vanecko

May 10, 1994

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Sincerely

Edward Ledet, Sr.

May 10, 1994

Dear

Joseph B. Cormier

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Sincerely

Joseph Frege

May 10, 1994

Dear

Joseph O. Cormier

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Sincerely

Ralph Jregre

May 10, 1994

Dear

Joseph Cormier

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Sincerely

Dean Houpe

May 10, 1994

Dear

Joseph Cormier

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Sincerely

Patricia Barrios

May 10, 1994

Dear

Joseph Cormier

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Sincerely

J. M. Stager

May 10, 1994

Dear

Joseph Cormier

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Sincerely

Hermil P. Devan ~~HH~~

May 10, 1994

Dear

Joseph Cormier

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Sincerely

Rose Naguin

May 10, 1994

Dear

Joseph Cormier

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Sincerely



May 10, 1994

Dear

Joseph B. Cornner
Vice Chairman

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Sincerely

Earl T. Vanacore

May 10, 1994

Dear Mr. Joseph B. Cormier

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Sincerely

Randy J. Fonseca

May 10, 1994

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Sincerely

Scott Comandell

May 10, 1994

Dear

Joseph B. Cornier

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Sincerely

Wesley F. Jones

May 10, 1994

Dear

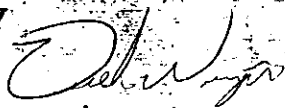
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Sincerely

Karen Worthington

May 10, 1994

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Sincerely

Mike Lytle

May 10, 1994

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Sincerely

Edward Trepka

May 10, 1994

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Sincerely

Kevin Tazera

May 10, 1994

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Sincerely

George A. Catani Jr.

May 10, 1994

Dear

Joseph B. Coomer
Chief Chairman

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Sincerely

Malcolm T. Hancock, Jr.

May 10, 1994

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Sincerely

Venessa C. Albritton

May 10, 1994

Dear

Joseph B Cormier

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Sincerely

Troy Fonseca

May 10, 1994

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If you have any further questions, please feel free to contact me at 1-(504)-758-1331.

Sincerely,

Leon Fonseca

Leon Fonseca

May 10, 1994

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Joseph B Cormier

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Harold Shultz

May 10, 1994

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Kerry Fonseca

May 10, 1994

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Sincerely

Clifton J. Lintle Jr.

P.O. Box 1005

Boutte, LA 70039

May 10, 1994

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Sincerely

Cassandra A. Livette

P.O. Box 1005

Boutte, LA 70039

May 10, 1994

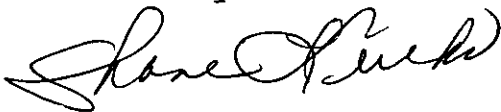
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Sincerely

Margaret Catoire

67

Dear Mr. Joseph

My name is Tom Candies and I'm a Commercial fisherman from the Des Allemands area. I would like to tell you a little about myself and family. I'll start with my late grandfather Gus Candies. He started out working in the oil field but left that to become a Commercial fisherman. He was one of the first Commercial fisherman to own a fish dock in Des Allemands and was able to support his family fairly comfortable.

My Dad, Tommy Candies was also a good Commercial fisherman who supported six children fishing flat traps in the Des Allemands Area.

There were good and bad times back then, and to better support his family he got a job with Wildlife and Fisheries as a game warden.

He worked very hard to become one of the best Agents the State had to offer and now is a Major. My family and I are very proud of what he has achieved.

Now, about myself, I was fishing before I was old enough to get a job. At eighteen I was hired by a Construction Company working at a chemical plant but left after a few years of employment. I quit this job making eighteen dollars plus per hour because I hated the type of environment in which I was required to work in. (over)

I then became a full time Commercial fisherman Harvesting all types of seafood. Even though I make less money I am enjoying my work here.

I started fishing Catfish during the time the size limit had been removed by the Commission which allowed the creation of a market out of State for a two to six ounce collarbone fish. This size dressed fish would measure six to eleven inches in the rough. Please understand the same circumstances exist today as when the Commission removed the size requirement previously.

I not only fish but on a small scale also buy Catfish from other Commercial fisherman. I only have a few customers and can not really satisfy them because they haven't any market for a larger fish. I would like to continue in the fish business but am concerned knowing to do so I have to take an illegal fish to be able to exist. This is hard to accept when I know we have an over abundance of small Channel Catfish. I know we have more fish today than when my father was fishing. And Catfish were then taken legally and illegally and have been in all these years since.

While attending a meeting with Mr. Bennie Fontenot I learned that they recommend sizes be placed on Commercial fish to be harvested when fifty percent of the population reaches sexual maturity. (Cont)

At the same meeting we were told that fifty percent of Channel Catfish was sexually mature at eleven inches. This is the present size limit. We were also told that the blue cat did not become sexually mature until seventeen inches and the Opelousas cat had to be twenty-two inches long to be able to reproduce.

Don't you think this is ironic when the blue cat can be taken at twelve and the Opelousas need be only fourteen inches to be legal. It is even more ironic when you realize the Channel Catfish is the most abundant of the three.

I am not a biologist and cannot question how large a fish must be to reproduce but can tell you that during the spawning season I have personally seen Channel Catfish as small as six inches full of eggs. These eggs produce other Channel Catfish. I feel if we could harvest a smaller size fish I would not only help myself but also be beneficial to the sportsman as these fish compete for the same food source.

Mr. Cormier I am pleading with you for understanding and cooperation in lower the size requirements of the Channel Catfish in the same area as before. We have an over abundance of Channel Catfish and an establish market. Please allow me to utilize this resource legally in supporting my family.

I thank you for taking the time to read this. Any help is appreciated.

Sincerely, Tom Candies